

Louisiana Environmental UPDATE

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SPECIAL Surveillance and Enforcement: Ensuring Compliance



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ISO 14001 Update

DEQ currently operates under ISO 14001 standards and should be ready for an ISO certification audit by an ISO registrar within the next six months. ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 14001 is an Environmental Management System (EMS) standard series that provides the framework for an overall strategic approach to an organization's environmental policy, plans and actions. It is a way to measure and continually improve the work done by the Agency (see related article on p. 7 of the Fall 2000 issue of this publication). The Department started "shakedown" operation under the ISO 14001 standards in the middle of February 2001. Documentation is the backbone of ISO 14001 and there are currently 637 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) throughout the Agency. Bill DeVille, DEQ's Quality Assurance Manager and head of the ISO 14001 implementation team, says there may be 800 SOPs by the middle of summer. These SOPs document and help employees perform their jobs as well as train new employees. The Agency recently finished training approximately 200 managers and supervisors on the ISO standards. They are responsible for meeting goals at certain times, being aware of documentation, and directing employees. Managers and supervisors approve all of the documentation and SOPs for their sections

because, as Bill DeVille says, "They (SOPs) shouldn't be written by someone high up in an ivory tower. They should be prepared by the people actually doing the task." DEQ conducted the first internal audit in March. The internal audits will give the Department a measuring tool to judge how close DEQ is to ISO conformity. DeVille says, "We want to make sure we are meeting the standards before we call in the ISO registrars." Any organization wanting ISO certification must operate under the ISO 14001 standards for at least 90 days before an audit by a registrar. DEQ plans to hold more internal audits before the Agency calls in consultants to perform a more formal audit. Bill says, "No one ever gets perfect marks. This is a very large scale thing we are doing, but we're getting into pretty good shape and we'll adapt to whatever comments we receive from our internal auditors and consultants. Then we should be ready for our registrar audit." DEQ, when it is certified, could be the first state agency in the country to be ISO 14001 compliant. The purpose of becoming ISO 14001 certified, however, is not to have a certificate on the wall. Bill says ISO 14001 is good common sense management that documents Agency work and allows for continuous improvement. The real objective is better performance of DEQ's environmental missions.



Bill DeVille, DEQ's Quality Assurance Manager and head of the ISO 14001 implementation team



Message from the Secretary



Dale Givens, Secretary
Louisiana Department of Environmental
Quality

DEQ's Surveillance and Enforcement Programs are benefiting from the Department's new multi-media approach. A product of reengineering, the multi-media approach enables staff to look at facilities in a holistic manner, whether from a permitting perspective, a surveillance perspective, or an enforcement perspective.

For example, surveillance is a major function of DEQ's regional offices. They now have a single, direct contact with Headquarters through the new Regional Managers. The managers are responsible for ensuring that the inspection and response goals within their regions are met. Through careful planning and sharing of resources, the Surveillance program has met or exceeded most of the goals stated in the Agency's Operational Plan, the yardstick by which our performance is measured.

Managers in our Surveillance program have employed techniques such as "workload leveling", to ensure that work assignments are evenly distributed while "cross training" is providing greater efficiencies by allowing

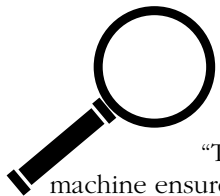
inspectors that were traditionally trained in a single media such as Air Quality or Solid Waste to become proficient in other media. For example, a Solid Waste Inspector may now be trained to inspect Underground Storage Tanks (usually gasoline tanks). More and more of our inspectors are being trained in new areas, enabling them to participate more broadly in accomplishing the Agency's goals.

DEQ is also working to incorporate this concept into our Enforcement Program by developing multi-media actions where possible and more efficient use of staff resources through team efforts. As more multimedia inspections are accomplished, more multi-media enforcement actions will be developed.

Much of this issue of the Update is dedicated to DEQ's Surveillance and Enforcement functions. They are key components of DEQ's mission to ensure compliance with Louisiana's environmental laws and regulations.

Dale Givens
Secretary

SURVEILLANCE STORIES...



Surveillance Ensures Compliance

"The fallibility of man and machine ensures us that we are going to have environmental problems," says Chris Roberie, administrator over DEQ's Surveillance section, quoting an old college professor. We know we are going to have problems because machines break and people make mistakes.

Companies that dedicate adequate staffing and resources to ensure they comply with environmental regulation and law are confident about their compliance status. When entering a facility for inspection, DEQ likes to see that confidence. A good surveillance program is important in order to identify noncompliance, but also to verify that a facility is meeting all requirements.

DEQ's newly created Surveillance Division was established in 1999 when the Department reengineered its processes. Inspection processes were combined to provide better service to the public and improved inspection techniques. The management structure was changed providing a manager in each of six regional offices within the state. More personnel were assigned to field duty by reducing the number of line supervisors. Each manager and his supervisors are charged with keeping inspectors moving through the facilities in a particular region in a timely manner.

Under the new reengineered division, regional managers have been informed that coverage of the whole state is the main goal, and occasionally regional responsibilities and boundaries must shift. A good example of this is with DEQ's ambient water monitoring program. DEQ divides the state into 12 basins for monitoring purposes, and each year several basins throughout the state are measured intensively to look for water quality problems that need to be addressed. The areas being sampled for 2001 are the Mississippi, Pearl, and Pontchartrain basins. In order for the Southeast Regional Office (New Orleans) inspec-

tors to concentrate on this intensive sampling effort of the basins, other inspectors from different regional offices must assist in conducting inspections in the Southeast region.

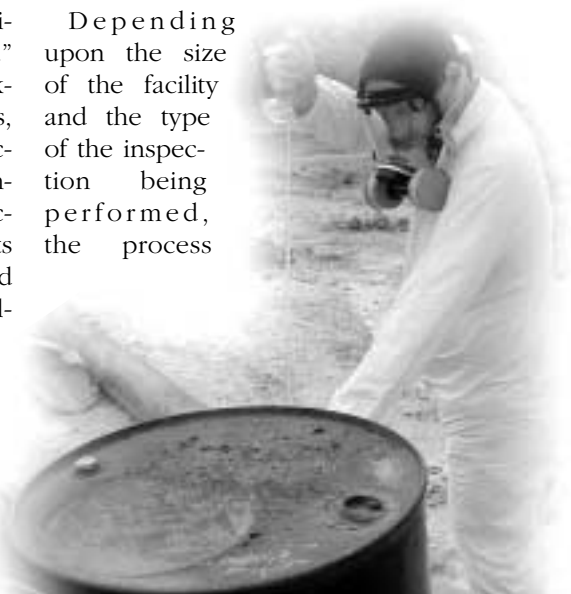
Another reengineering effort helping to make the Surveillance Division more efficient is an effort to cross train inspectors in all media (air, water, hazardous waste). This will be a lengthy process, but eventually inspectors will be able to identify more problems during an inspection. Chris says, "Our objective is to make sure that we do quality work. We've found that the multi-media inspection process can be very effective." This approach involves a team of inspectors taking the time necessary to look at all of the issues, regulations, and permit provisions. One inspector is assigned as the team leader and is responsible for completion of a final multi-media inspection report. All inspectors contribute components to the report. The inspectors work together and challenge one another to thoroughly review facility compliance.

Inspections present themselves for different reasons. Some are annual, some come from complaints, others are made because of suspicion of wrongdoing. There are many small facilities that are inspected each year, but DEQ's Surveillance Division focuses attention on inspecting the larger chemical facilities on an annual basis. Before a physical inspection of these type of facilities is performed, inspectors review the files of a company to look at historical information, the number of permits and the conditions in them, types and frequency of mandatory sampling, previous enforcement actions, and legally required reports that the company submits to DEQ for review. The file review gives the inspector an idea of the situation at a facility and possible problems that may need to be the focus of attention during the

inspection. He/she is then ready to conduct a site visit.

Upon arrival at the facility to be inspected, an initial interview with the facility's environmental manager is conducted. The inspector(s) present identification and provide the reason for the inspection. At this time, the inspector(s) may also request the records required by regulation that the company maintains which documents compliance with applicable permit provisions and limits.

Depending upon the size of the facility and the type of the inspection being performed, the process



Inspector Burns Doss samples a drum for hazardous waste at an abandoned refinery. Burns is wearing a tyvek suit, protective gloves and boots and a full-face respirator equipped with chemical organic vapor cartridges. The suit is designed to protect against inhalation hazards and contact with the skin.

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Surveillance Ensures Compliance

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can take a few days or a few weeks. A multimedia inspection will involve review of water treatment operations (may take samples), the physical condition and operation of air quality control devices and monitoring equipment, and proper handling and storage of hazardous materials at the site.

After the physical inspection of the facility is completed, DEQ inspector(s) will conduct an exit interview providing company officials with the initial findings of the inspection. An effort is made to include the facility manager during the exit interview. A written field interview form (FIF) is completed, signed by a company official, and left with the facility. Chris says, "The important thing is that we properly document findings of fact and support all conclusions." If areas of concern are found, the report will be sent to the Enforcement Division for further review.

Surveillance is the largest Division in the Department with approximately 220 employees. With this number of employees, meeting the inspection goals of the Environmental Quality Act is a challenge. DEQ has reengineered the Department in an effort to more effectively apply our manpower resources. The Department is using the latest technology to assist in targeting the most appropriate sources for inspection. Service demand continues to increase and it will



be important in the coming years that the Department continue to search for better ways to conduct inspections in order to meet the objectives of protecting Louisiana's environmental resources.

Mark Chrisman removes an air filter at an ambient air-monitoring site in Shreveport. The filter will be sent to DEQ's air laboratory in Baton Rouge for analysis. The data is used to establish air quality values for Northwest Louisiana.



On August 29, 2000 a truck driver drove off of Airline Highway U.S. 61 between Reserve and Garyville, killing him and causing his trailer full of diesel fuel to overturn. DEQ's Emergency Response section responded to the incident to ensure that the intact trailer and its contents were safely removed from the area.

The Emergency Response Section at DEQ prepares for the worst and hopes that it never happens. Come rain or shine, day or night, this group stands ready to move at any second to the nearest accident or spill.

Eleven employees statewide respond to between 500 and 1,000 emergencies and citizen complaints every year. As part of the Surveillance Division, this group of inspectors facilitates all of DEQ's after-hours, weekend, and holiday activities and responds to all problems that require immediate action by the Agency. Jeffrey Meyers, the manager of the Emergency Response Section, says, "Training is the name of the game in everything and each person must be prepared and willing to respond when called upon."

Each emergency responder must be trained extensively to be able to respond to any type of hostile environment. They must attend many chemistry and fire safety classes at LSU as well as be trained as a DEQ field inspector who is able to sample, investigate and inspect.

The Emergency Response Section responds to environmental emergencies, natural disasters (hurricanes), complaints and dumping investigations, and is able to monitor incidents and post-emergency clean ups.

After an incident occurs, usually the event will be reported to the Louisiana State Police's HAZMAT (hazardous materials) unit who will in turn notify their HAZMAT troopers and DEQ emergency responders. The two will meet each other

at the scene of the accident to begin planning the recovery of the material in question. The first step once on site is to determine the type of material that they are dealing with so they will know what to do to keep the situation under control. Depending on the severity of the accident, a command post will be located upwind for the responder's safety.

At this point, monitoring of the event must be conducted by DEQ members to determine if an evacuation is necessary. The DEQ inspectors take monitoring equipment around the outside area to determine the boundary of a possible air plume from a spill or a leak.

After containing an incident, the responsible party usually brings in a contractor to clean up the spill. The Emergency Response Section makes sure these people follow DEQ's RECAP (Risk Evaluation/Corrective Action Program) standards until the affected area reaches acceptable or non-detectable levels of the chemical in question. Meyers says, "In cleanups, we shoot for an absolute cleanup." If the accident is a large event that may take months to clean up, the Emergency Response Section will turn it over to the DEQ Remediation Group.

Accident events sometimes produce fatalities, and the emergency staff must also deal with that reality. Jeffrey says, "Everyone deals with that in their own way. The important thing is that all businesses and industries must place an emphasis on achieving a high standard of safety, therefore eliminating serious and fatal accidents."

As for the danger involved in response activities, Jeffrey says, "You don't dwell on it. You utilize your professional training and just do your job." The one thing the Emergency Response Section does not do is take chances. Safety is its first priority and since the section was created in 1979, it has never had an injury or fatality.



Criminal Investigations

Peter Ricca, Senior Scientist in DEQ's Criminal Investigations Section (CIS) and a commissioned peace officer, takes his job very seriously. CIS uses criminal enforcement when they have evidence of intentional violations of criminal law. Peter says, "One of the reasons to have criminal enforcement, however, is as a deterrent."

The Department's Criminal Investigations Section is composed of 11 investigators and two support staff members. Currently, seven investigators are commissioned peace officers. Investigators attend the LSU Law Enforcement Academy where each is trained in diverse aspects of law enforcement, including report writing, personal defensive skills, crime scene evaluation, criminal law, interviewing and interrogation skills, civil rights, fingerprinting, and courtroom procedures. What sets them apart from the regular "street cop" is they all possess a degree in science and have real experience as a DEQ inspector.

The Criminal Investigations Section began operations in early 1989. At that time, the role of the section was limited. Without law enforcement powers, personnel were unable to extend their efforts beyond performing routine inspections. As a result, months or years could be spent on a case because investigators lacked the authority to obtain crucial information available only to law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, many prosecutors were unwilling to review evidence provided by a non-law enforcement agency.

In early 1990, an alliance was formed with the Louisiana State Police to address the necessary resources to successfully investigate environmental crimes. They formed a task force with the Louisiana State Police Transportation Environmental Safety Section (TESS), which, among its other duties, responds to bomb threats and emergency incidents involving the release of hazardous materials. TESS managed the law enforcement end of an investigation while DEQ's CIS was tasked as the technical support (conducting sampling, bringing technical knowledge to interviews and interrogations). The cooperation between the two agencies continued for about four years. Eventually, TESS realized it did not have the manpower to meet its mandated responsibilities, as well as the increasing (but not mandated) draw on its officers to conduct environmental crime investigations.

In late 1997, talks began within DEQ about commissioning its own peace officers.

Peter Ricca and Robert Williamson became the first commissioned peace officers for DEQ in May 1998. The move towards a full time criminal investigations section was on. Policies and procedures were carefully crafted by section staff to reflect the gravity of the law enforcement component of their duties. The policies of other agencies with a law enforcement component, i.e., Wildlife and Fisheries, Department of Justice, etc., as well as police agencies were reviewed and studied to ensure every contingency was addressed.

Criminal investigations, as Peter says, are

reserved, "for the most egregious violators, for the people who are repeat violators, and the ones where administrative actions just don't work or where they (the criminal violator) callously put people in danger."

A criminal investigation starts with a referral. Referrals can come from DEQ's Enforcement or Surveillance Divisions, from outside agencies, from anonymous complainants, and sometimes, disgruntled employees and competing companies. CIS must screen the information received to determine if there is sufficient evidence to open a criminal investigation. If there is enough evidence to suggest probable cause, a case file is opened. "Probable cause" is a general term in law enforcement that asks the question, "Would a reasonable person believe that something happened in the manner described based on the given information?" If the answer is yes, then the section initiates a criminal investigation.



A remotely operated surveillance camera (seen above) is set up for testing before investigators place it in the field.

Frequently, companies view the violation of regulations as a cost of doing business. The disposal costs for materials, ranging from hazardous waste to grease products from restaurants, are increasing. Peter says, "As those costs increase, people are becoming cut throat about disposing of materials any way they can." In such instances, the taxpayers ultimately pay for the clean up of such illegal actions. Peter adds, "Usually when someone disposes of something incorrectly, it's not that they leave it in a nice drum and they put all kinds of stickers on it and put it in a place that doesn't matter. They spill it."

It is the Department's field inspectors or Enforcement staff who provide the majority of the fundamental information in criminal cases, but Peter and the entire section must walk the very fine line between administrative (civil) and criminal enforcement. Administrative enforcement revolves around rules and regulations, which DEQ promulgates and enforces through inspections to ensure that permit requirements and restrictions are being met. Criminal enforcement is based on specific criminal statutes passed by the legislature, in conjunction with DEQ's regulations, to prevent criminal violations that may bring harm to people and the environment.

When the CIS investigators conduct inspections for the purpose of a criminal investigation, every effort must be made to protect the person's con-

stitutional rights every step of the way. Prior to such a search for evidence, criminal investigators must first obtain a search warrant from a judge. Potential targets of the investigation must be read their constitutional rights (Miranda warning). Even after every rule is followed in gathering the evidence in support of a case, persuading a district attorney to try an environmental crime can be a difficult task. Many district attorneys are completely unfamiliar with environmental law, much less the prosecution of environmental crimes. Sometimes they don't want to try a case because they feel jurors won't understand the complex environmental regulations. What the Criminal Investigations Section must convey to a prosecutor is 1) the exact nature of the crime that a person or company is committing and 2) the fact that ignorance of the regulations is not an excuse anymore. Peter says, "Business knows about the rules now. They are fairly commonplace. If you're a person that has been in construction with any type of experience, you know about the hazards of asbestos."

Many times, it is necessary to catch a person in the act of a violation in order to successfully prosecute, since evidence may degrade or disappear over a short period of time. The CIS uses many devices and techniques in performing surveillance. This includes multiple surveillance units, night vision equipment, remote controlled video cameras, and low light photography. The CIS hopes to be able to add remote tracking and thermal imaging capabilities to its investigatory tool arsenal in the future.

After enough evidence is collected, the group may seek a search or an arrest warrant. When either of these is executed, CIS relies on local or state law enforcement agencies to make the arrest. Sometimes these situations can be

unpleasant and even dangerous. Peter says, "You never know when you're serving a warrant, if someone's going to be nutty. A lot of people we deal with in this realm know they're doing something wrong. It's the old trapped rat syndrome. If you back them into a corner, they're going to fight no matter how big you are." Peter and the section address this problem through safety training and regular recertification on safety tactics. It is important for each individual in a hostile situation to be able to diffuse any escalation. That is why the criminal investigators are trained like police officers and carry the same weight and responsibility accorded them. Peter says, "We have to be able to back up any law enforcement agent out there."

During the existence of DEQ's Criminal Investigation Section, their investigations have resulted in 41 arrests, the execution of 34 search warrants, and they have assisted in the convictions of 59 individuals and 15 companies. CIS has also collected \$2.2 million dollars in fines and investigations costs.

Peter loves his job, as do all of the investigators. It takes a certain type of person who is willing to commit a part of his or her life to their work. The ultimate goal is to protect the public and the environment to ensure that it is healthy for future generations. Peter says, "It is a dedication to finding the ultimate truth."



Early Warning Organic Compound Detection System (EWOCDS) Protects Drinking Water

DEQ's Early Warning Organic Compound Detection System detects and identifies Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) in the Mississippi River. In the event of a release or a spill, the system allows the Agency to contact local water works downstream, so the facility can initiate preventative measures; these can include shutting off drinking water intake valves.

The Mississippi River spans a distance of 2,300 miles from where it begins until it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The river drains over 40% of the continental United States. Louisiana is the last state the Mississippi travels through. It is here that there are 350 industrial and municipal facilities next to the water body, and 175 of them are permitted under state and federal authorities to discharge wastewater. This affects 1.5 million citizens across the state who depend on the river for their drinking water. A detection system became necessary to protect the public from any potential harm and DEQ's EWOCDS system was born.

In 1981, an incident occurred on the river that made it clear that a detection system was needed. A voluminous barge containing phenol sank in the Mississippi. The company that owned it failed to report the incident. Phenol, a hazardous substance, gives off a very potent odor and has a bad taste. All of the water works downstream were affected. David Wagenecht, DEQ's coordinator of

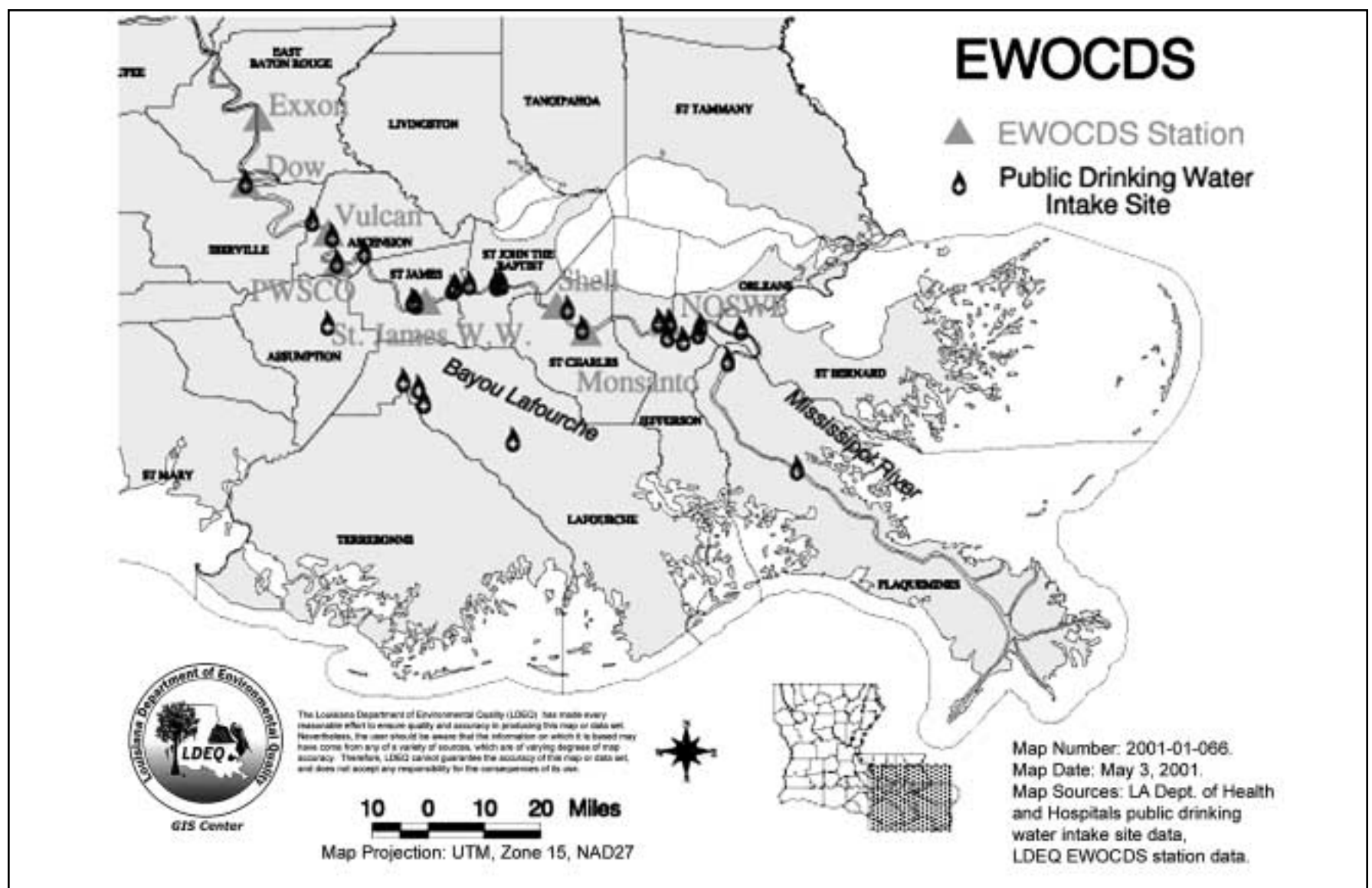
the EWOCDS program, says, "That one instance was the straw that broke the camel's back. It made people realize they needed some kind of warning system in place for spills."

Later, in 1986, DEQ officials received approval and funding from the Louisiana Legislature to begin the program. DEQ employees in the Surveillance Division traveled to Ohio to observe the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) program that monitors three rivers for VOCs. After the visit, DEQ had a good idea how to go about getting the job done.

The EWOCDS system DEQ designed is a cooperative agreement between the Agency, five industries, and three potable (drinking) water works along the lower Mississippi. Each one of these facilities takes a water sample from the Mississippi twice a day and at varying times. DEQ provides the equipment (analyzers, gas chromatograph, computers and modems) and the facilities supply the manpower, labor to run the analyses, and the necessary utilities (gas, electricity, and phone lines). Each sample is analyzed for 27 different VOCs and afterwards, the results are sent to DEQ staff via modem for further review. If VOCs, which may be carcinogenic and/or toxic in nature, are found to be above the Environmental Protection Agency's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), then all of

the waterworks along the Mississippi River will be notified of the incident so they can shut down their water intakes. Some facilities in the agreement may be asked at that time to take further samples of the river to identify the possible location of the plume. Using the river speed and a computer model, DEQ can determine the approximate time a plume will pass by a certain point. This allows the Agency to notify each water facility when it is safe to resume operations. It also helps the Surveillance and Enforcement Divisions to determine the approximate origin of the plume for further investigation. David says, "If there are spills, we coordinate efforts of what we're detecting and what we're seeing through the (facility samples) to better guide (Surveillance and Enforcement inspectors) to where they can go look for the source of a spill that is unknown."

All of the sampling sites operate on a voluntary basis. David says, "Certainly, a lot of the industries want to give back to the community and to the area. They monitor themselves and help us to ensure the health and well-being of the citizens who drink the water that comes from the Mississippi." The EWOCDS section will continue to watch the water and make sure spills are properly identified.





The 48-foot crew boat "Water Witch" sits at its moorings on the Mississippi River in Baton Rouge.

BOATS

Help Ensure Safe Environment

DEQ uses boats in its daily surveillance and enforcement activities to ensure the safety of the public and the environment. Department staff depend on these watercraft to get them into the labyrinth of Louisiana waterways and bring them home alive.

Chris Piehler, a DEQ Senior Environmental Specialist and boat instructor, says, "The primary purpose for those boats are routine surveillance activities, complaint response, and they are very important tools in emergency spill situations that occur on the water."

The Agency owns two 48-foot crew boats, 22 Class A boats (shorter than 16 ft. in length), 11 Class 1 vessels (16 to 26 ft. in length), and five canoes. Each boat is tasked according to its size and the function it must provide.

The two large crew boats are slated for use along the Mississippi River and water bodies attached to it. The one boat stationed in Baton Rouge is called the "Water Witch" and covers the Convent to St. Francisville section of the river. The second boat called the "Water Doctor," located in New Orleans, patrols the section of the river from Convent to the Gulf of Mexico. The large craft do not cover the Mississippi in the upper part of the state because there are no large wastewater dischargers (major industry) north of St. Francisville. If something occurs in the upper areas of the river, one of the Agency's Class 1 or other craft will be transported to the site for investigation.

Safety on boats is always a primary concern during operations and the two crew boats are very cautious because the Mississippi is an especially dangerous river. Chris says, "There's a lot of floating debris in the water, especially when it rises. It is not uncommon to see whole trees and large logs, and things that are as big as a car or a house. They are definitely things you don't want to hit in a boat."

The weather can also compound problems when the river is at high flow. "It makes for some very unforgiving situations on the water. You have to be constantly aware of what the flow is doing to the vessel underneath you and always be aware of the traffic on the river. A lot of barge and boat

accidents happen at high flow because it is so treacherous and difficult to navigate," Chris says.

The safety situations for smaller vessels, however, are no different. A DEQ boat operator on any vessel must be able to use his/her judgment and knowledge garnered from their boat operation training to know when a situation is unsafe. Each boat operator must take two boating classes and have a considerable amount of hands-on experience with an instructor present before traveling out on their own.

Each operator must maintain his/her equipment on each boat to make sure it is functional before heading out on an assignment. Chris says, "We have a lot of good equipment that is necessary to maximize our ability to be safe in adverse conditions. Say you wanted to put linoleum on your kitchen floor. You can get away with using the cheap stuff because your life doesn't depend upon the quality of the linoleum. But if you don't have good quality, dependable equipment on (the boat), you're literally taking your life in your own hands."

The projects taking place right now require long hours of boat operation. The largest project is the Ambient Water Quality Network. In 1998, DEQ adopted a watershed-based monitoring approach that requires intensive sampling in target watersheds so the Agency will have important ambient water quality data on all surface water sub-segments throughout the state (see related story on p. 20 of the Winter 2001 issue of this publication). Last year, DEQ Surveillance monitored the Barrataria-Terrebonne basin and this year, DEQ will be testing the Mississippi, Pearl, and Pontchartrain basins.

To do this, twice a week Surveillance staff must leave at five or six o'clock in the morning in order to have their water samples submitted for testing around three in the afternoon and then fill out the necessary paperwork. Many of the samples have a short holding time (the samples cannot be used if they are too old), sometimes as little as six hours. The Surveillance staff must be very diligent in order to take the samples and travel back a great distance, put a boat

back on its trailer, and arrive at the water lab before the sample is no longer viable.

The dedication to keep the process going is tremendous and the need for boats is without question. Chris says, "I tell people that if they don't have a boat or don't like to be in a boat, that they're probably missing a third of the entire state. Without these vessels, we would not be able to evaluate water bodies."



Bob Gillett, an Agency riverboat pilot, stands at the helm of the "Water Witch" before going on a sampling expedition.



Mammography Program Protects *Louisianians*

DEQ's Radiation Surveillance Section inspects all mammography equipment and procedures throughout the state to ensure high quality examinations for breast cancer. The importance of inspecting these 165 facilities is beyond measure because lives are in the balance.

Mammography exams can be screening or diagnostic. Screening mammography involves conducting an exam on a patient with symptoms to look for possible signs of cancer. Diagnostic mammography (problem solving mammography), a radiological procedure, evaluates a patient with a breast mass, an abnormal or questionable screening mammogram, symptoms (bloody discharge from the nipple, pain, dimpling of the breast, a history of breast cancer, etc.), an implant, or reconstructed breasts.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has been testing and inspecting X-ray equipment since 1968, but poor quality mammography screening had always been a problem. This changed when Congress passed the Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA) in 1992. Congress recognized the urgent need for uniform mammography standards in the United States and created the Act. The Act is enforced by the FDA.

The FDA gives states the responsibility of inspecting the mammography X-ray machines and procedures. The FDA provides money, training, and equipment for DEQ's three certified inspectors. They visit each facility and evaluate the operation to determine if the facility is complying with the MQSA standards.

Joe Noble with DEQ's Radiation Surveillance Section says the MQSA standards increase confidence in mammograms because "all the regulations did before the new standards was test the performance of the X-ray unit and then it was certified." The process is much improved now.

The new MQSA standards regulate the performance and manufacturing of each mammography X-ray machine and processor, as well as the facility records for quality assurance, personnel and reporting. An FDA certified DEQ inspector must survey each facility once a year. In order to become qualified, the inspector must attend and pass courses on basic radiology, mammography, and the MQSA regulations and receive fifteen hours of mammography-related training every three years.

DEQ inspectors perform multiple tests on each X-ray machine. The first test takes into account the light field that is used to position a patient's breast in the machine. The machine has a patient support table that the breast is placed on and is then compressed on top by a clear plastic compression paddle to get a good image. The rectangular light from above represents the area the radiation will pass through, and is used to align the patient. During this inspection, markers are placed on the edge of the light field and then X-rayed. If the positioned markers on the X-ray match the markers in the light field area, then the machine is properly aligned.

The second test uses an ion chamber. It rests in the X-ray field during an exposure to test the radiation output of the machine and how much time it took to make the exposure.

The third test uses what the inspectors call a "phantom." The phantom is a Lucite block with a wax insert that contains fibers, calcification specs and masses; any of this could be found in a woman's breast during an examination. The inspector shoots the Lucite block and then "scores" the X-ray to determine if enough objects appear in it for the machine to meet the standard.

The fourth and final X-ray test concerns the film developing room. In order to develop a good X-ray, no light should be present in the room. The "fog" test consists of taking a piece of X-ray film, in the dark, and placing it in a folder that has the word "fog" cut out of it in several places. The film is left exposed for two minutes in this environment and then looked at. If the word "fog" appears on the X-ray, the developing room has a light source that needs to be covered.

The other parts of the MQSA examine if quality control tests are performed at the required frequencies, if mammography patients are notified of their exam results, if any suspicious findings are pursued, and if all of the



Scott Blackwell, an Environmental Scientist, prepares a radiation test of a mammography X-ray machine during a routine inspection.

radiologists and mammography technologists have received their mandatory 15 hours of continuing education every 3 years. Joe Noble says, "A frequent problem (found during an inspection) is that radiologists do not have the necessary continuing education credits." This is a violation of the MQSA standards and the radiologist is not allowed to read the X-rays until he or she receives the continuing education.

After the paper work inspection is conducted, the DEQ inspector will give the facility a printout of the findings and will then download the information onto the FDA's national databank with the computer the FDA provides. If any major violations are found, the FDA office in New Orleans is notified, and it is that agency's responsibility to follow up with inspections or any enforcement actions that are necessary.

DEQ has also been actively involved with the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors Committee on Mammography. Jennifer Elee, an inspector in the Northeast Regional office, has served on the Committee since 1996 and is currently the chairman. The Committee on Mammography acts as a contact and clearing house for radiation control agencies and meets several times a year with FDA personnel to present and discuss any state issues with the mammography program. The Committee is also instrumental in providing continuing education in mammography for state inspectors at the annual meeting of the Conference. The Committee is currently developing an inspection protocol for stereotactic mammography (machines used for biopsies).



DEQ's Radiological Emergency Planning and Response, "Preparedness Through Vision and Dedication"

DEQ's Radiological Emergency Planning and Response (REP&R) Program stands ready to protect Louisiana 24 hours a day in the event of a radiological accident.

Prosanta Chowdhury, DEQ's Environmental Scientist Supervisor in charge of the REP&R program, says, "It was a very wise thing to set up a dedicated section to coordinate all radiological emergency response efforts for the State of Louisiana with state, federal, and local agencies, and the nuclear industry. It is not set up in the same manner throughout the country."

The radiological emergency response team trains and works mainly with nuclear power plant accidents. Their duties in the Surveillance Division consists of planning and drilling for a future radiological event where they would need to sample and collect data for decision-making purposes. The program began in 1979 immediately following the Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear power plant accident in Pennsylvania. President Jimmy Carter asked the federal agencies to come up with a nationwide uniform preparedness program for off-site response to nuclear power plant events. The states were asked to participate, and Louisiana agreed to develop and maintain its own off-site preparedness program in support of the federal mandate.

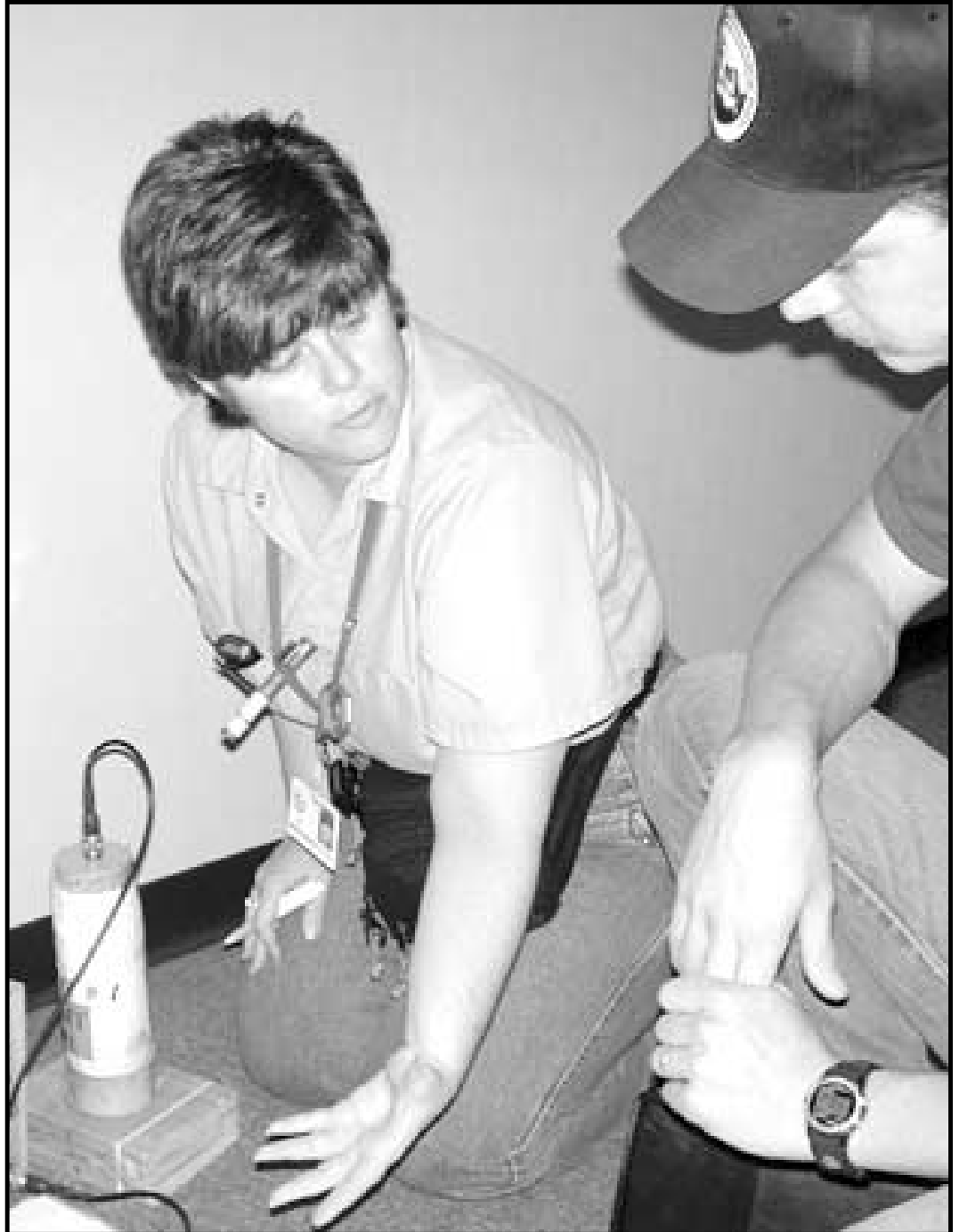
Louisiana plans emergency response activities in support of three nuclear power plants: River Bend Station (RBS) in West Feliciana Parish, Waterford 3 Steam Electric Station (W-3 SES) in St. Charles Parish, and Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) in Claiborne County (Mississippi). Although GGNS is located in Mississippi, its emergency planning zones (10-mile and 50-mile radius from the plant) reach into Louisiana. For this reason, DEQ coordinates emergency preparedness activities with the Mississippi Department of Health / Division of Radiological Health and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency to address protective measures of mutual interest, and other trans-boundary issues.

In the event of an accident at a power plant, DEQ will be notified promptly, and all of the identified Radiological Emergency Response staff will be alerted. The technical response group will contact the power plant and gather the accident information. In this way, DEQ personnel can be deployed to appropriate response centers to perform various assessment tasks per procedure, including activities related to field monitoring and measurements. Unless otherwise decided, DEQ recommends to the affected parishes to evacuate their citizens living in a two-mile radius of the plant and five miles downwind, and the rest of the citizens living within the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (about a 10-mile radius area around the plant) to shelter immediately following a severe accident.

Meanwhile, a command post at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the basement of the Department of Natural Resources building will be set up. A DEQ technical staff member, knowledgeable in radiation emergencies, and the DEQ Secretary (or designee) will report to the state EOC along with the other state officials. This is where all the decisions will be made, and those by DEQ will be based on what the technical staff recommends following technical analysis of data and other information.

DEQ will staff another key facility, called the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), located near the power plant. At this location, they gather the information from the field monitoring teams and the power plant, and provide the command post with the appropriate recommendations. A separate media center, called the Joint Information Center (JIC) (operated by the nuclear power plant), will also be activated to address media concerns and questions. Among other agencies (state, local, utility), DEQ will also deploy a technical staff member to the JIC.

During the initial emergency phase, field-monitoring teams usually measure ambient radiation levels, and take air samples within the 10-mile radius



Kitty Hebert-Jacob and Daniel Lambert, both Environmental Scientists, perform an operational check on an air-sample cartridge counter that is used to determine the concentration of radioactive iodine in the air.

around the plant. The air samples allow the staff to quickly determine the content in the plume and plan for further protective measures. The DEQ technical staff members also perform dose calculations and make recommendations on protective measures to the command center. Based on the recommendations, the command center will make appropriate measures of public protection.

The Radiological Emergency Planning & Response Program performs at least 24 drills for the three nuclear power plants each year. Since the group's existence DEQ has drilled over 250 times. It is because of this hard work that the program received a "best ever observed" remark from federal evaluators several times following evaluated exercises.

The REP&R unit maintains a 24-hour response team roster with all the trained DEQ staff on the list. These people have been qualified through training, and successful demonstration of their capability during numerous drills and exercises including the ones evaluated by the federal government agencies.

The REP&R staff is dedicated to their jobs. Prosanta says, " 'Preparedness Through Vision and Dedication' is our mission statement. It is very important to maintain our readiness, and I know that we are exerting a lot of effort to meet this challenge."



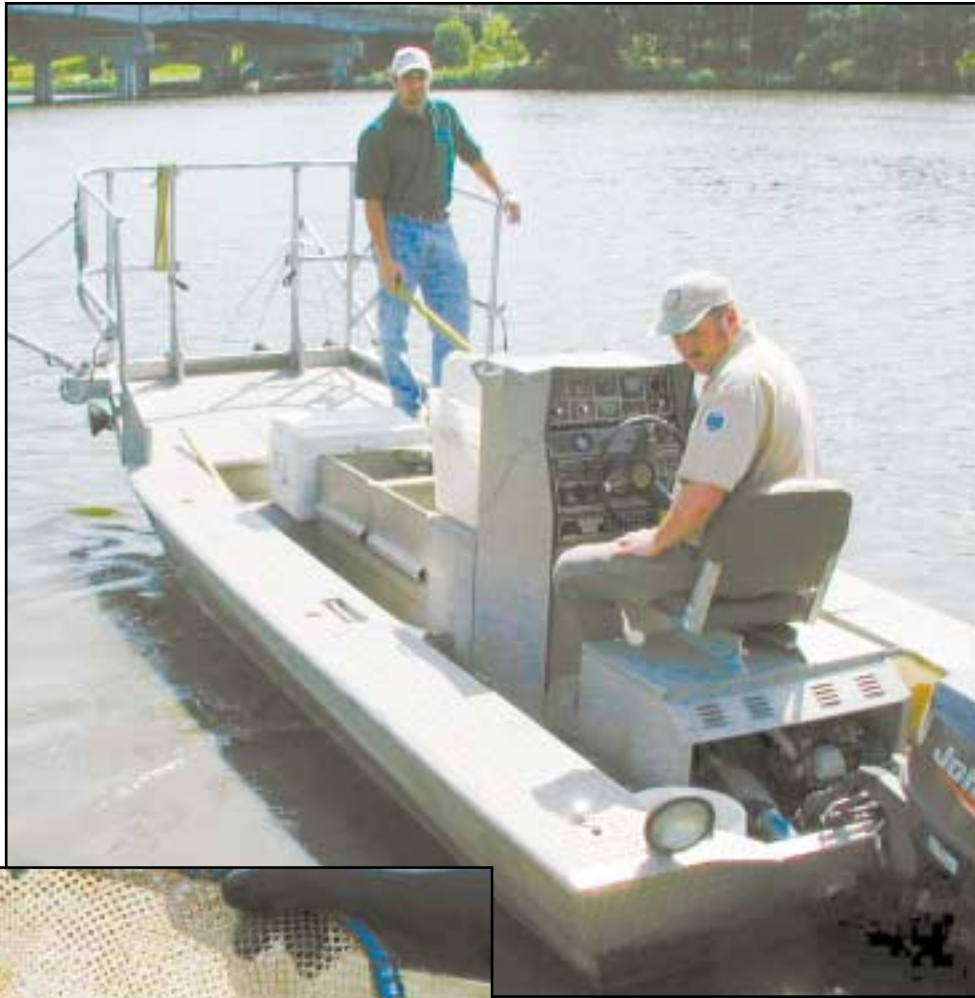


DEQ's Mercury Sampling Program Helps DHH with Water Advisories

DEQ and the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) work together to provide mercury data and develop fish consumption advisories on all water bodies throughout the state of Louisiana.

Will Tucker, the Environmental Scientist Supervisor in charge of the Mercury Sampling Program says, "It (the program) gives the public valuable information about the consumption of fish and the adverse affects of mercury on sensitive groups like small children and pregnant women."

The Mercury Sampling Program began in 1992 after fish tissue sampling for mercury on the Ouachita River resulted in issuance of a fish consumption advisory from DEQ and DHH. An advisory gener-



(left to right) Jason Broussard and Robert Boothe, both Environmental Scientists, pull away from shore in the shocker boat. The arm to the left of the front of the boat provides the electrical shock needed to stun fish for collection.

loss, vision loss, hearing loss, psychosis, birth defects, brain and kidney damage and eventually death.

DEQ currently monitors more than 300 sites over a three to four year interval. There are 20 advisory sites (sites with fish consumption advisories in place) that are monitored yearly. DEQ personnel take the "shocker boat" to each site to collect fish. The boat sports two long rods, each with six metal wires that dip into the water. The wires are charged electrically to stun several species of fish so

they can be collected and sent for testing. The fillets of the fish are then sent to the laboratory at the University of Louisiana at Monroe for testing along with sediment, and Epiphyte (an air plant such as Spanish Moss) samples. Water samples go to the DEQ water lab for testing. The data is then scrutinized by DHH and they will post advisories if necessary.

Will says, "The mode of operation we are in is to sample the water bodies and inform the public if there is a problem so they will know which fish to eat. We want to make sure everyone is safe."



Environmental Scientist Jason Broussard holds a stunned fish.

ally consists of two recommendations: First, a recommendation for pregnant or nursing women and children under seven based upon the extra protection required for developing nervous systems. A second recommendation is then made for women who are not pregnant or nursing, men, and children over seven years of age.

Will says, "What you have to understand is that all fish have some mercury in them. It's a naturally occurring element that is in the environment." There are many causes of mercury contamination. It is mined by people, found in household products, dental fillings, plant life, industrial processes, volcanic releases, and from the burning of fossil fuels (primarily coal). Most officials believe mercury contamination is caused primarily by atmospheric deposition (fall-out) from coal-fired power plants. Mercury can be released into the air and can travel long distances before being deposited.

High levels of mercury are toxic to humans. Symptoms of mercury poisoning begin with numbness and tingling in the fingers and toes, irritability, and tremors. Long-term exposure at high levels can lead to memory





ENFORCEMENT STORIES...

Enforcement Division Compels Regulated Community to Comply

DEQ's Enforcement Division aggressively reviews and enforces compliance within the regulated community. Like children in a schoolyard, sometimes companies need a supervisor too, because there will always be good and bad kids.

Bruce Hammatt, administrator of DEQ's Enforcement Division, says, "I think we are one of the checks and balances. We make sure companies are following the regulations."

State law and regulations authorize DEQ to issue several types of enforcement actions for violations. These civil actions range from notices of violations to penalty assessments and cease and desist orders. Enforcement receives referrals on potential violations from several different avenues, including those from surveillance, permits, and self-reported violations from permitted facilities themselves. For example, inspectors from the Surveillance Division find violations (or problems) during planned inspections and when responding to citizen complaints or spills reported to the Department. In turn, the inspectors refer these violations to the Enforcement Division for review and appropriate enforcement action. In addition, Enforcement will issue enforcement actions when permit fees are not paid by companies or when permit applications are not properly completed by regulated facilities. Another type of referral comes from the permitted facilities themselves through the self-reporting of violations to the Department. Reasons for enforcement actions can range from a non-submittal of a required document, all the way up to a massive explosion. Each enforcement case is unique.

When the Department (or Enforcement) has determined that a violation has occurred for which a penalty assessment is under consideration, the responsible party is notified through the issuance of a Notice of Potential Penalty (NOPP), which must be received by the company 10 days before the issuance of a penalty assessment.

In addition, before the Department assesses a penalty, nine factors listed in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act must be considered. They are as follows:

- The history of previous violations or repeated noncompliance
- The nature and gravity of the violation

Continued on page 12



Dwight Bradshaw (Surveillance) collects an effluent sample from a sewage treatment plant while Wayne Slater (Enforcement) interviews the operator.

State, National Settlements With Motiva Are "Largest Ever" In DEQ History

In March 2001, the Enforcement Division made the largest compliance settlement in DEQ history with Motiva Enterprises LLC (Motiva) for violating air and water quality provisions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. In addition, DEQ helped to settle major national cases against Motiva facilities throughout the country for violations of the Clean Air Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Motiva owns two refineries in Louisiana, located in Norco and Convent that were included in the national case. The national settlement was accomplished in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the state of Delaware and the Northwest Air Pollution Authority of the state of Washington.

THE STATE CASE AGAINST MOTIVA

A significant number of the issues involved in the state of Louisiana's case against Motiva were identified at the Norco refinery as a result of information provided by a private citizen who was a former employee at the facility. The majority of the violations involved were self-reported by the refinery. "The development and resolution of these cases demonstrate the importance of both self-reporting by companies and of citizens supplying information to the Department," stated Bruce Hammatt, Administrator of the DEQ Enforcement Division. "These cases take time to develop and DEQ has invested hundreds of hours on this overall matter," Hammatt added.

THE NATIONAL CASE AGAINST MOTIVA

While DEQ was conducting its state investigation of Motiva, the Agency also began discussions with EPA and the DOJ concerning issues at Motiva's Louisiana's facilities and Motiva's facilities in other states. The national settlement was significantly enhanced by encompassing violations which were previously being addressed solely by DEQ. The Department believes that by entering into the national settlement, the overall benefits to the environment and to the citizens of Louisiana, as well as the citizens in other states affected by the national case, were greatly enhanced. The national settlement also requires Motiva to correct violations at its facilities in Louisiana.

The settlements are the result of several enforcement actions at the Motiva Norco and Convent refineries. The state settlement will result in a \$500,000 cash payment to DEQ and \$4,030,000 in Beneficial Environmental Projects. The Beneficial Environmental Projects consist of 1) \$280,000 in funding for the Lower Mississippi River Interagency Cancer Study (LMRICS); 2) \$750,000 to establish and maintain, for three years, an enhanced ambient air monitoring network for the area in and around the Norco community; and 3) \$3,000,000 for a Flaring Reduction Project at the Norco refinery.

The Lower Mississippi River Interagency Cancer Study is a partnership of state agencies, universities, and the lay community. It was developed in response to the need for scientific information about the relationship, if any, between industrial chemical exposure and cancer rates in the eleven lower Mississippi River Parishes. The LMRICS program was formed over seven years ago and has conducted, and continues to conduct, numerous studies relating to cancer in the lower Mississippi River corridor.

The joint national settlements will result in a \$2,300,000 cash payment to DEQ and \$1,250,000 in additional environmental projects. The environmental projects consist of \$1,000,000 to enhance the state's overall air quality monitoring network and \$250,000 to enhance DEQ's Mississippi River Early Warning Organic Compound Detection System (EWOCDS). The EWOCDS program helps to protect the drinking water source for approximately one third of the population of Louisiana. The enhancements will allow DEQ to more efficiently monitor the River to protect these drinking water sources.

As a result of the settlements, Motiva will install and use additional state of the art air pollution control equipment and procedures. The control equipment and procedures, installed and implemented over seven years, will result in a 1,300 tons per year (TPY) decrease of nitrogen oxides (NOx) at the Norco facility and a decrease of 500 TPY NOx and 5,300 TPY sulfur oxides (SOx) at the Convent facility. NOx and SOx include nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and sulfur dioxide (SO2), which are criteria air pollutants. NO2 is a poisonous gas, which is harmful to lungs, irritates bronchial and respiratory systems and is a precursor to ozone. SO2 combines with water vapor and oxygen to become sulfuric acid, which is harmful to plant life and irritates the respiratory system.

Motiva will spend in excess of \$80,000,000 to install and implement state of the art control equipment and procedures at its refineries located in Norco and Convent.

Continued on page 12

**Enforcement Section***Continued from page 11*

- The gross revenues generated by the respondent
- The degree of culpability, recalcitrance, defiance, or indifference to regulations or orders
- The monetary benefits realized through noncompliance
- The degree of risk to human health or property caused by the violation
- Whether the noncompliance or violation and the surrounding circumstances were immediately reported to the Department and whether it was concealed or there was an attempt to conceal by the person charged.
- Whether the person charged has failed to mitigate or to make a reasonable attempt to mitigate the damages caused by the noncompliance or violation.
- The costs of bringing and prosecuting an enforcement action, such as staff time, equipment use, hearing records, and expert assistance

Sometimes, companies decide to work with the Department to settle the violations before a penalty is assessed. Settlement agreements are negotiated very carefully between the two parties. The Department tries to work with the companies, but the bottom line is compliance with the state regulations. Settlement agreements can include cash payments and sometimes Beneficial Environmental Projects (BEPs).

BEPs provide immediate relief or help to the state. Hammatt says, "BEPs are things where the citizens and the environment can get direct benefits, and it is above and beyond what the companies are required to do." A

recent example of this occurred in March 2001. In a settlement with Motiva Enterprises LLC, the company agreed to pay \$750,000 to help fund an air monitoring system around the Norco/New Sarpy area. On the other hand, the revenues received from penalty or settlement payments are deposited into the Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Fund.

Hammatt says, "Each enforcement action is unlike another one because there are always different circumstances involved." Many cases sometimes take months to result in a final penalty, but each company must come into compliance as soon as their problem is discovered. "We don't let companies go unchecked," Hammatt says.

Motiva*Continued from page 11*

"The settlements are a cooperative effort. The state settlement will result in projects that are very beneficial to the environment and to the citizens of Norco and Convent. The national settlement will benefit the environment and the citizens both within and outside of the state," said J. Dale Givens, Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

DEQ Southeast Regional Employees Are Awarded Certificates of Merit / Appreciation From U. S. Coast Guard

Several employees from the Southeast Regional Office in New Orleans were recognized for their dedication and hard work with the second largest tanker oil spill in the state of Louisiana. It is one of the largest oil spills worldwide since the 1989 Exxon Valdez accident in Alaska.

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has not made a final determination of the cause of the spill. However, indications are that on or about 6:30 pm on November 28, 2000, the M/T Westchester lost power. While dropping anchor, the vessel ran over the anchor, or hit a submerged obstruction, and punctured the starboard tank. Approximately 13,500 barrels (550,000 gal) of Nigerian sweet crude was released into the Mississippi River.

The release occurred near Port Sulphur, with the oil impacting the West shoreline of the river from Empire to Venice. About 10 miles of shoreline was heavily oiled. The owners of the ship, through their agent, O'Brian's Oil Pollution Service, deployed all available equipment and over 550 cleanup personnel.

The active cleanup continued until December 22, 2000. At that time, due to cold weather, the available cleanup techniques were ineffective for removing the remaining oil from the rocks along the bank. A 1/4 mile long area, which still contained oil exceeding the cleanup criteria, was surrounded with viscous sweep and a maintenance plan was submitted and approved. The sweep was maintained until it no longer recovered any oil. On February 21, 2001, the clean up was terminated. The cleanup effort recovered over 500,000 gallons of emulsified oil.

Fifteen DEQ Surveillance personnel, from the Southeast Regional Office, worked more than 800 man-hours on the spill response. David Oge' was



Left to Right: Brian Tusa, Jeff Leonick, Kevin Cousins, Dwight Bradshaw, Jeff Dauzat, Heather Salyer, Wayne Desselle, David Oge', Robert Braud, Holly Herrmann, Frank Wojkowski. Not Pictured: Mike Algero, Don Brandin, David Frazier, Gwen Maglic.

the DEQ representative at the Incident Command Center at the USCG Marine Safety Office in New Orleans. Brian Tusa and Robert Braud conducted air monitoring to ensure the safety of people living near the spill area. Mike Algero, Don Brandin, Kevin Cousins, Jeff Dauzat, Wayne Desselle, David Frazier, Holly Herrmann, Jeff Leonick, Gwen Maglic, Heather Salyer, and Frank Wojkowski monitored the spill response and assisted in the evaluation of the shoreline impact and the development of cleanup recommendations and endpoints. The lead investigator for DEQ, Dwight Bradshaw, also served as the State On-Scene Coordinator at the forward Incident Command Center in Venice.

I TRC Training Provides Valuable Resource to DEQ


As a regulator, site owner, or remediation contractor with a need to stay abreast of the technical and regulatory implications of implementing new environmental technologies, you'll want to check out the internet and classroom training sponsored by the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation (ITRC) Work Group. ITRC is a national coalition led by state regulators that is dedicated to achieving better environmental protection through the use of innovative technologies. In addition to the state regulators, ITRC also includes federal partners, stakeholders, and representatives from the environmental industry.

Working within teams that focus on particular categories of environmental technologies and contaminant areas, ITRC participants create products and services that build the collective confidence of the environmental community about

using new technologies and a more uniform understanding of how these technologies should be applied and regulated. ITRC participation promotes the widespread use of better, more cost-effective, innovative technologies; increases technical knowledge among states; and builds a consensus among diverse members of the environmental community about the implementation and regulation of new technologies.

ITRC provides classroom and Internet (no cost) training focused on improving the decision-making process when proposing, evaluating, and implementing environmental technologies. This training targets regulators and others in the environmental community and focuses on the exchange of technical and regulatory information affecting the approval and implementation of environmental characterization and clean-up technologies. Training courses are offered on

topics such as: natural attenuation, accelerated bioremediation, permeable reactive barriers, phytoremediation, in situ chemical oxidation, and diffusion samplers. Other training events will be developed as the group focuses future technologies. Registration for ITRC training courses is available at: www.itrcweb.org.

Louisiana DEQ is an active member of the ITRC and regularly participates in ITRC training events. As a result of DEQ's participation in various ITRC technical training, Permeable Reactive Barrier technology has been utilized at BFI Darrow and at Lockheed Martin storm drain pilot project. Additionally, Natural Attenuation demonstrations are being made toward remedy selection at Monsanto and England Air Force Base. The training has also helped staff to keep abreast of state of the art technologies. For more information, contact Hall Bohlinger or Narendra Dave. 



Visit the DEQ Website often at: <http://www.deq.state.la.us/>



DEQ Gets A New Home

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality looks forward to having a new building as part of the "Capital Complex" that will be located in downtown Baton Rouge. The 12-story Galvez building will house DEQ and the Public Service Commission quite comfortably as they join their fellow state employees who already reside near the Capital building.

Theresa Stevens, an Executive Management Officer and DEQ's coordinator for the project, says, "I think it will be good for the public to have every large state agency in downtown Baton Rouge, so if they need to visit one site and are referred to another, then they will all be in one area."

The Division of Administration notified DEQ in February of 1998 that they were going to consider constructing a new building for the Agency. At that time, DEQ put together a "space utilization program" committee to determine how a new building should function and be designed for the employ-

ees. The plan the committee put together went through a long construction process because the Agency was in the midst of reengineering, which streamlined the major functions of the Department. The final plan was submitted to the Division of Administration in December of 1999, and an architect was hired to design a new structure that could take care of the Agency's needs.


The architects worked with DEQ on the floor plans, and also provided the Agency with 10% extra "breathing room" on each floor to accommodate for growth. The final construction documents were put up for construction bids in December of 2000. A construction contractor won the bid and broke ground on the new facility in February 2001.

The building will contain new features for the public and the employees. The entrance of the building will open into an atrium area that will extend all the way to the 12th floor. Each floor will have a balcony that overlooks the atrium and allows any individual to look through the 12 stories of glass to see the Capital building. The floors have all of the offices on the outside with a central area that has a large meeting room, five elevators and a separate service elevator, supply storage, recycling room, kitchen, and a break room.

A connected conference center adjacent to the Galvez building will accommodate up to 600 people at one time with state of the art video and audio equipment. A connecting corridor will allow employees and visitors covered access to the building, the conference center and a large break room, which will house a dining and vending area. There will be a new multi-story parking garage located directly across North Street from the Galvez Building for employee and visitor parking. An open-air market is planned at street level for local produce vendors and other retailers.

The next step for DEQ lies in the process of moving. The Agency is preparing a plan to move employees and equipment with no loss of service to the state. This is a daunting task considering there are 800 people that need to be relocated. A blueprint for the massive orchestration is underway.

Theresa Stevens says, "It's been an exciting project. We've pulled everything together here in the Undersecretary's Office and we can't wait to get in there to see the final product."

Construction on the Galvez building will take approximately 2 1/2 years and DEQ should be in its new home sometime in the summer or fall of 2003. 



An artist's rendition of the new Galvez building.

Supreme Court Upholds Ambient Air Standards

In a unanimous decision in February 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) interpretation of the Clean Air Act in setting the ambient air standard for the protection of health without the consideration of cost.

The court said in its ruling that the EPA must reconsider their implementation plan. This may take as long as a year or two to devise.

The new standard bases air monitoring on an eight-hour standard. What this means is that over a period of eight hours, ozone cannot exceed a certain level in order for it to be deemed healthy. Louisiana, as well as the rest of the nation, currently operates on the national standard of one hour monitoring. The eight-hour standard takes into account the fact that ozone may affect people at shorter doses over extended periods of

time. The standard is designed to be more protective of human health.

Ozone is an odorless, colorless gas that is present in the upper atmosphere and at ground level. Good ozone occurs naturally in the upper atmosphere and shields the Earth from dangerous ultraviolet rays. Bad ozone forms at ground level when intense sunlight reacts with a mixture of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), oxides of nitrogen, and oxygen to form the harmful pollutant. It is the main component of smog. Ozone produces a number of health effects including irritation to the respiratory system, coughing, throat irritation, and tightness in the chest.

The more stringent eight-hour standard will affect Louisiana across the state. Bob Hannah, administrator of the Environmental Planning Division, says, "Because the eight-hour standard

is more stringent, Louisiana will have an increased number of parishes designated as non-attainment for ozone." DEQ will need to revise its air plan for the state with additional urban air shed modeling that will look at the reductions necessary in order to bring the ozone levels down to the appropriate levels. A new air pollution control plan will identify the modifications that are necessary, such as tighter regulations, industry controls, transportation planning and reduced auto emissions.

DEQ will begin planning for the new regulations, but cannot apply them until the EPA defines its implementation plan and makes the official designation of parishes that do not meet the new standard.



REGIONAL REPORT

Northwest Regional Office

Wallace Lake Watershed Project

DEQ has spent a number of years gathering water quality data on various water bodies around the state. Analysis of this data has shown that while most of the water bodies are in good shape, there are some that are not meeting the designated uses established for them. What are some of DEQ's plans for addressing these problem areas?

The Wallace Lake watershed is one such area. It is part of the Red River basin, located on the border of DeSoto and Caddo parishes in the northwest part of the state. The watershed encompasses 9,248 acres. According to DEQ's 305b list, the water bodies within this watershed are not meeting the designated uses of swimming, fishing, and fish and wildlife propagation. Land uses in the region are varied and include agriculture, forestry, urban area, construction, and resource extraction. There are also a number of point source wastewater treatment facilities in the watershed.

The goal of DEQ is to improve the water quality within the Wallace Lake watershed to meet the designated uses. To help accomplish this goal, DEQ will enter into an agreement with Louisiana State University at Shreveport (LSU-S) to develop a Watershed Restoration Action Strategy. The initial stages will be a three-year effort to develop a demonstration project on selected streams within the watershed. The demonstration project will address three very important non-point runoff issues within the watershed – forestry practices, animal waste, and urban development. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for each of these issues will be developed and implemented in

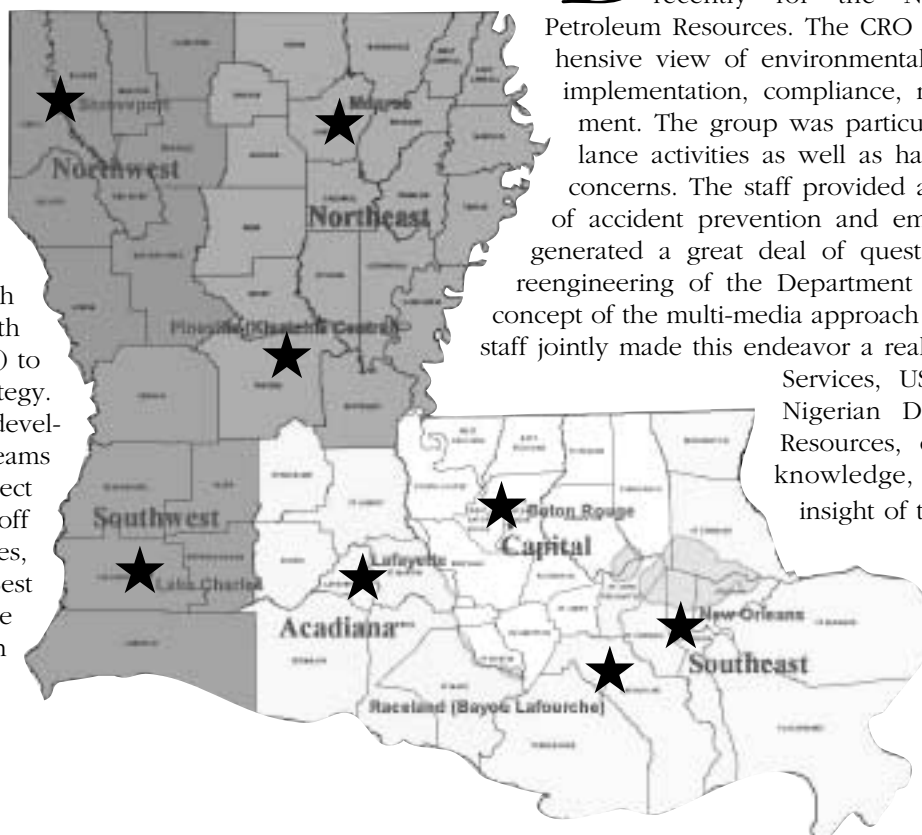
test areas of the watershed.

Affected portions of the watershed will be monitored for water quality improvement during and after implementation of these Best Management Practices. Using this information, a plan will then be designed to improve water quality throughout the entire watershed.

Through this cooperative effort, both DEQ and LSU-S hope to restore the Wallace Lake watershed to the point of meeting all of its designated uses.

Capital Regional Office

DEQ's Capital Regional Office (CRO) hosted an "Orientation on Environmental Compliance" recently for the Nigerian Department of Petroleum Resources. The CRO staff presented a comprehensive view of environmental regulation development, implementation, compliance, modification and enforcement. The group was particularly interested in surveillance activities as well as hazardous waste issues and concerns. The staff provided a PowerPoint presentation of accident prevention and emergency response, which generated a great deal of questions and comments. The reengineering of the Department was introduced, and the concept of the multi-media approach was explained. The entire staff jointly made this endeavor a reality. Strategic Management Services, USA, the facilitator to the Nigerian Department of Petroleum Resources, expressed praise for the knowledge, expertise and timely insight of the presenters.



Making the Money Count

DEQ protects the environment and the public by providing the best services possible with the resources the Department possesses. In recent months, the slimming of state funds has made it necessary for the Agency to figure out how to do more with less.

Thomas Bickham, Undersecretary of the Office of Management and Finance, continues to work on the efficiency of every dollar the Department uses. "For the last three or four years, there has been a very concentrated effort to make our budget as lean as possible," Bickham says. Personnel costs account for 70% of the budget. In a Department that depends so much on technical expertise, the personnel expenditures are justified.

In order to tighten the purse strings, the Undersecretary had to ascertain where the funds could be cut. Thomas said, "Historically, this Department has always had more commitments than resources. In that situation, all you can do is prioritize and assign what resources you do have to those commitments, with the full realization that some commitments will go un-addressed."

The first approach took personnel from various areas and put them into priority sections, such as Surveillance, Permitting, Enforcement, and Remediation. This goal has been accomplished. The second step demands that the Agency look at the resources they provide to

programs that are not statutorily mandated and find places to trim.

Reengineering helped in this process. It is a continual effort to make the Department more efficient and accurate. Thomas says, "When you redesign a process to make it more efficient, you don't just implement it and stop. You are constantly looking at ways to make it better and faster. Continuous improvement is something we have imbedded in the Agency."

In the process of reengineering, the Agency discovered that using technology is an excellent way to bridge the gap between commitment and manpower. A new computer system called TEMPO (Tools for Environmental Management and Protection Organizations) allows employees to do more by giving them instant access to all DEQ files.

No more searching or digging through papers. At the click of a mouse, information on the entire reporting universe is at their disposal.

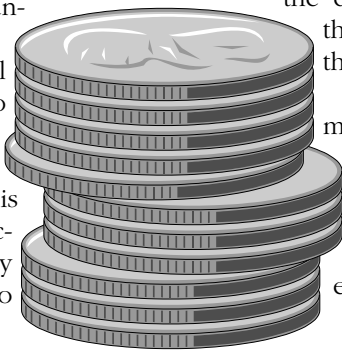
ISO 14001 (an environmental management system) complements reengineering by providing environmental management standards and documentation that indicates performance levels and gives employees direction to be able to

meet goals. The documentation and training aspects of it also allow new employees to learn their jobs much faster than before.

DEQ generates most of its own funds and will continue to pave the way in quality environmental protection. Thomas Bickham says, "We will continue to go above and beyond what is necessary to provide quality service to the state, and it can only be done through the hard work of each employee."



Thomas Bickham, DEQ Undersecretary of Management and Finance



DEQ



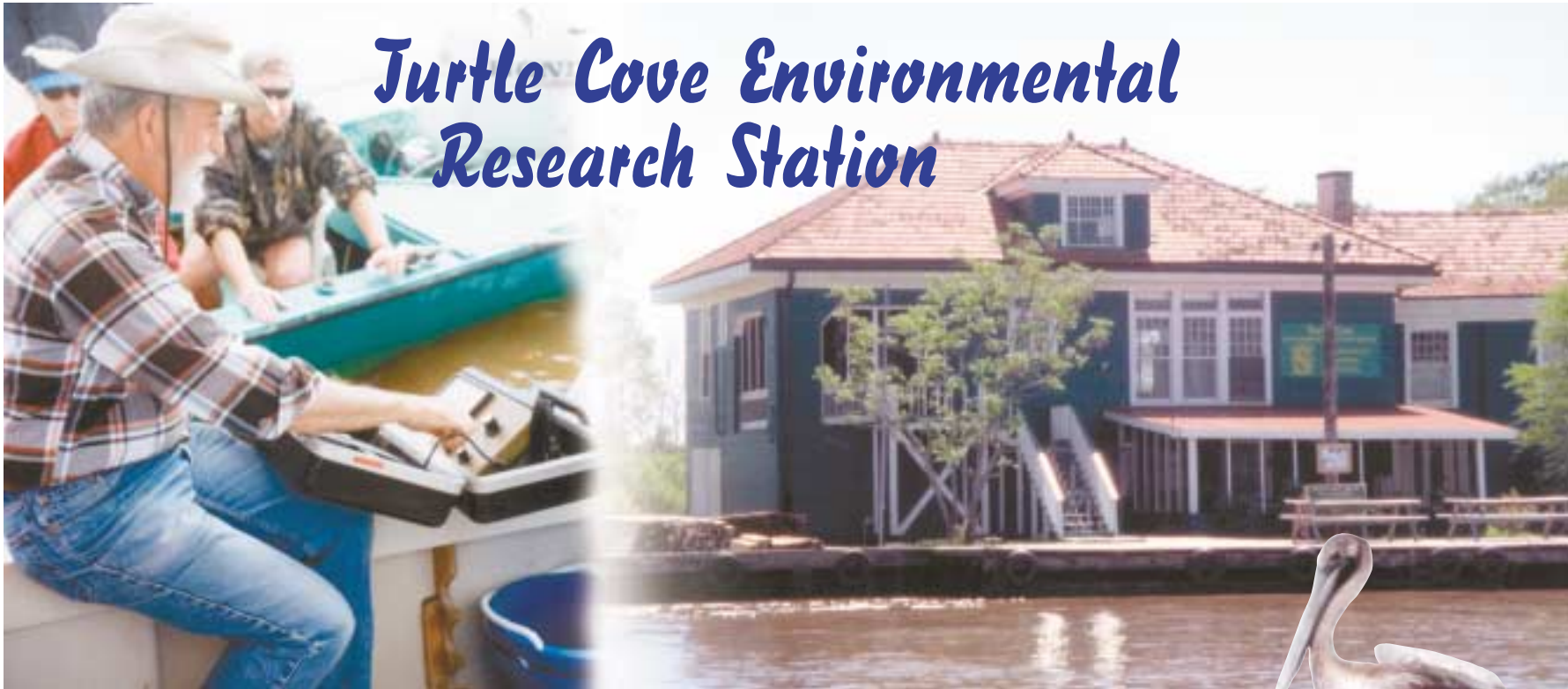
Question and Answer

What type of full time air monitoring is in place?

Answer:

DEQ conducts continuous ambient air monitoring in certain critical locations for ozone, oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. In addition, particulate, lead, and air toxics samples are obtained on a weekly basis. This information is collected and available from the Environmental Evaluation Division or on DEQ's web site at <http://www.deq.state.la.us/evaluation/index.htm>.

Facility monitoring may be in the form of area monitoring or point source monitoring (stack). These programs must be conducted in accordance with quality control/quality assurance programs to ensure the accuracy of the data. Fence line monitoring for various pollutants may be required in certain circumstances. Fence line monitors may be put in place via supplemental environmental projects or permit negotiation.



Above left, Dr. Robert Hastings ("Bwana") takes a salinity reading in Lake Pontchartrain as teachers observe. Above right is the Turtle Cove Environmental Research Station main building as seen from Pass Manchac.



*By Sue Ellen Lyons,
Turtle Cove
Science Educator*

Turtle Cove Environmental Research Station is a wonderful home for research and learning. This beautiful marsh environment offers many educational programs and is a great site for a hands-on field trip.

Located on the south shore of Pass Manchac, five miles east of Lake Maurepas and two miles west of Lake Pontchartrain, Turtle Cove is a premier field research and educational facility in St. John the Baptist Parish. It is an outstanding site for teachers and students to experience the wonders of wetlands and aquatic environments in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin. Set in the vast acreage of the Manchac Wildlife Management Area, Turtle Cove is administered by Southeastern Louisiana University through an agreement with the Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries Commission. It encompasses a variety of habitats: estuarine, riverine, swamp, marsh, and bottomland hardwood forest. All are accessible to teacher and student visitors via boardwalk, by boat, or on foot.

Once a vast cypress-tupelo gum swamp, the entire area fell victim to logging in the 19th and 20th centuries. Huge native trees were felled, then dragged to waiting barges via channels cut through the swamp, the scars of which are still plainly visible from the air. Some of these canals provide transportation for recreational vehicles today, but they are also a conduit for saltwater which has had a negative impact on vegetation in the area.

Most first-time visitors to Turtle Cove are amazed at their first glimpse of the research station. Expecting rustic accommodations, they are pleasantly surprised to motor up to the dock of a beautiful, three-story lodge. Built in 1908 of cypress harvested from the surrounding swamp, the main building houses living quarters for 12-15 people, a research area, a classroom, and an office. The interior has recently undergone an extensive renovation. Multimedia equipment, microscopes, field equipment, field guides and other reference materials are on hand for science research and teacher work-

shops. SLU staff operates all motorized vessels, but canoes and pirogues are available for use by visitors.

For all its charm and comfort, the research station building is only a base camp for the myriad of activities taking place in the vast acreage surrounding it. A quarter-mile extension of the boardwalk has been completed recently. It offers increased access to the brackish marsh, providing greater opportunities to study and appreciate the flora and fauna of the marsh. Bulltongue, deer pea, morning glory, trumpet vine, goldenrod, Louisiana iris, spider lily, Baccharis, and other flowering plants bloom amidst palmettos, bald cypress, Chinese tallow, and red maple trees. Birds proliferate among the vegetation. One can sight red-winged blackbirds, great blue and Louisiana herons, snowy egrets, white ibises, marsh wrens, and rails, as vultures, hawks, osprey or an occasional bald eagle soars overhead. For some, like me, snakes and spiders are a source of delight; for others, these wetland residents are only appreciated as part of the food web (the sooner, the better!). And, more often than not, one must contend with the ubiquitous mosquito, making insect repellent a necessity rather than an optional item for your visit!

Not even swarms of mosquitoes dampen the enthusiasm of educators for Turtle Cove. Pre-K through college teachers of every discipline have lived and learned the lessons of the lake together. Teacher workshops have been conducted four weekends a year since 1990 with resounding success. Participants are transported by pontoon boat to the research station on Friday evening. After enjoying supper and sunset, the group attends an introductory lecture and slide show about Turtle Cove and the Lake Pontchartrain Basin by Dr. Robert Hastings. Before turning in for the night the teachers board the pontoon boat again to search for alligators along Pass Manchac and in Stinking Bayou. Spotlight beams and all eyes on deck

are trained at the shoreline, looking for the tell-tale red eye-shine of an alligator. Tired but excited, the teachers head off to their bunks, ready to continue their adventures the next day.

Saturday is the busiest day of the workshop. Teachers are in the classroom at 8 a.m., discussing environmental problems and solutions in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin. Before lunch, though, they are back outdoors to conduct a vegetation survey of the marsh and other activities. Time flies as they perform water quality tests and use dip nets and a seine to collect and study aquatic invertebrates and small fish. Dragonfly larvae, water spiders, ferocious water bugs, mosquitofish, mollies, and baby garfish are some of the diverse creatures found in those waters. Some teachers are delighted to bring specimens back and share the lessons they've learned here with their students.

The afternoon session brings the teachers out on Lake Pontchartrain in small boats to see for themselves some of the problems discussed in the morning classroom session. Turbidity readings and bottom sediment samples are taken. Effects of shoreline erosion and saltwater intrusion are seen. We make our way to the Tangipahoa River, where a shell beach indicates the presence of an offshore Indian midden. Dredged for the river channel and washed up by storms, the shells are the remains of Rangia clams eaten by Native Americans who once inhabited this part of the Basin. Hiking the shoreline in search of Indian artifacts and other interesting things, the teachers conduct a litter clean up of the beach before returning to the boats. The return trip to Turtle Cove winds its way along the lower Tangipahoa River and other scenic waterways. Teachers are rewarded with sightings of alligators, snakes, birds, wild rice, water lilies and other common wetland inhabitants. It's a great way to experience the ecological interactions of the region. If we're lucky, just as we reach the dock at Turtle Cove, we're treated to another of the spectacular sunsets that turn Pass Manchac into liquid gold. Speaking of treats, Saturday's supper is either boiled crawfish, delicious gumbo, or savory alligator sauce piquante.

Our bellies filled with good food and our minds filled with the experiences of the day,

Saturday evenings at our workshops are reserved for relaxing, creative activities known as “Images of the Lake”. Multimedia slide shows are meant to foster environmental appreciation and encourage stewardship, but the teachers can relax while listening to the music and enjoying the sights. It also provides ideas for their next activity of writing Syntu poetry, a form of Haiku written about a natural feature or object. This long day winds down as teachers make fish prints (“Gyotaku”) on T-shirts and view collected specimens in lab under the microscopes. Whether exhausted or exhilarated, everyone is glad to climb into bed!

Sunday morning is our time to share activities that can be brought back to a teacher’s classroom and to discuss environmental education resource materials. Each group of educators brings its own particular brand of energy and expertise to our share sessions, and the opportunity is always there to teach as well as learn. Special emphasis is placed on activities from “Lessons on the Lake”, a publication of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, and other nationally recognized cur-



riculum supplements such as National Project W.E.T. and Aquatic Project WILD. All the activities center on a four-step hierarchy of environmental education: Knowledge, Understanding, Appreciation, & Stewardship. A teacher-training site like Turtle Cove is an ideal place to have knowledge translate into action.

With all the “work” of the weekend accomplished, it’s time again to let the teachers experience more of the natural beauty of the refuge. Canoeing local waterways is a great way to do that! Some of the teachers have never been in a canoe, but all are eager to try. Experienced paddlers are coupled with novices, and the group heads out. A series of sloughs and canals is navigated to a distant tree line that marks the banks of First Canal. Paddling left along the canal leads to a short overland portage to Lake Pontchartrain; paddling right leads deeper into the wetlands, with large and small inlets teeming with wildlife waiting to be explored. It’s tempting to spend the day here, leisurely floating with the current, but it’s almost time to board the pontoon boat for home.

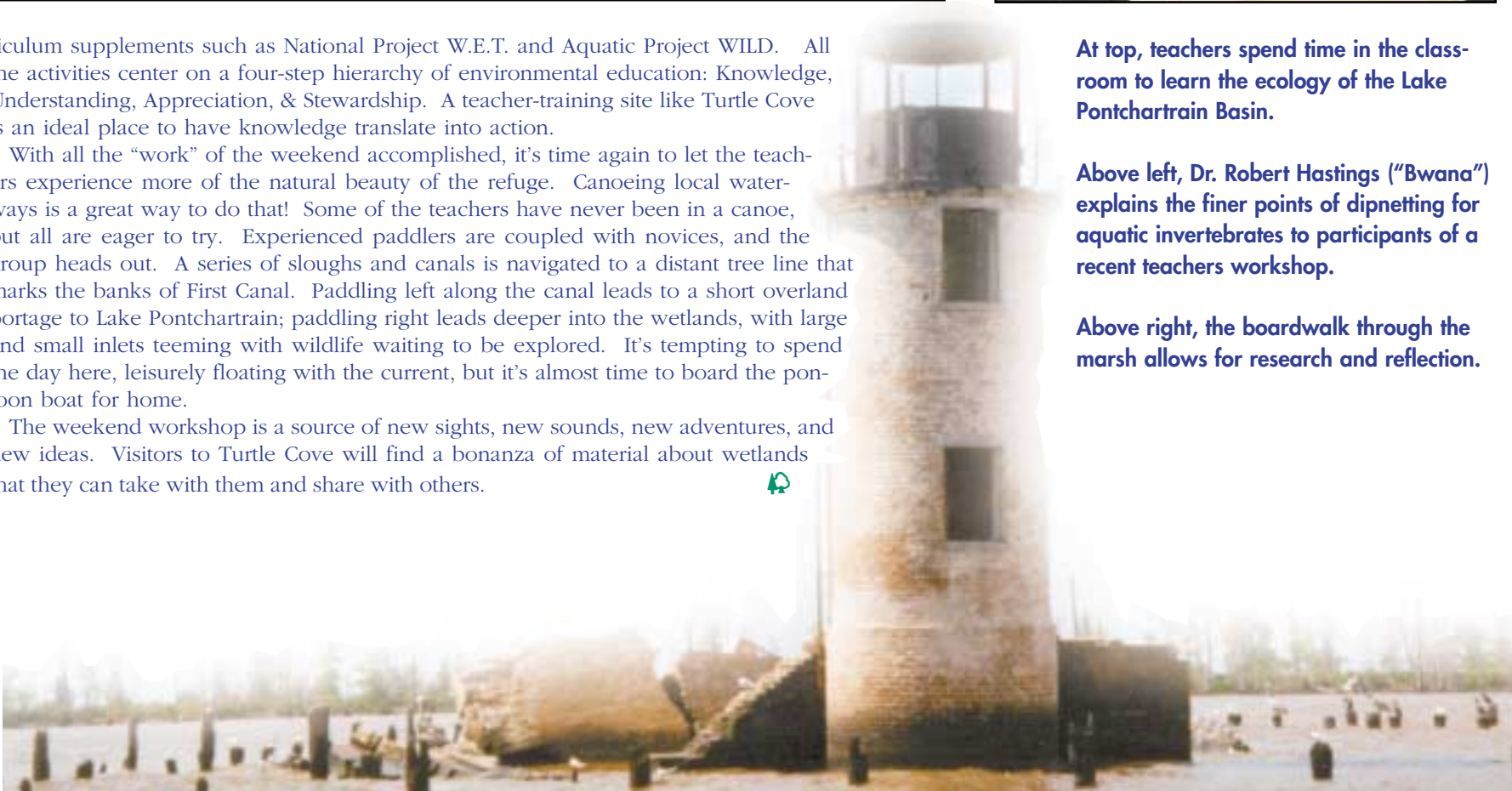
The weekend workshop is a source of new sights, new sounds, new adventures, and new ideas. Visitors to Turtle Cove will find a bonanza of material about wetlands that they can take with them and share with others.



At top, teachers spend time in the classroom to learn the ecology of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin.

Above left, Dr. Robert Hastings (“Bwana”) explains the finer points of dipnetting for aquatic invertebrates to participants of a recent teachers workshop.

Above right, the boardwalk through the marsh allows for research and reflection.



DEQ PERMIT ACTIVITY

This quarter, DEQ issued 185 operating permits during the months of January through March, 2001. They are provided below. Please note: The following list does not include facilities requestng coverage under “General” permits. The list also does not include modifications to permits.

AI No.	Facility Name	Parish	Media	Date
85543	LLOG Exploration Co. - Branch Field Ned Wilson Battery	Acadia	air	03/02/2001
43530	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. - Eunice Compressor Station	Acadia	water	01/31/2001
2049	BASF Corp. - Amines Complex, Geismar Site	Ascension	air	03/18/2001
2049	BASF Corp. - MDI Plant Flare	Ascension	air	02/26/2001
19903	CF Industries, Inc. - Donaldsonville Nitrogen Complex	Ascension	water	01/19/2001
16745	Honeywell International Inc. - Geismar Plant	Ascension	air	03/23/2001
51838	Pelican Point - Wastewater Treatment Utilities	Ascension	water	03/02/2001
87718	Texaco Pipelines LLC - Sorrento S-4 Storage Facility	Ascension	air	03/02/2001
86181	Texaco Pipelines LLC - Sorrento TENDS Pumping Station	Ascension	air	01/10/2001
2245	Triad Nitrogen, LLC - Donaldsonville Plant	Ascension	air	01/11/2001
50676	K/D/S Promix L.L.C	Assumption	air	03/30/2001
85047	Petro-Hunt LLC - Brownell-Kidd Facility	Assumption	air	03/18/2001
4832	Tuboscope Vetco International, LP - Amelia Coating Plant	Assumption	air	03/15/2000
87147	HS Resources Inc. - Berken Farms, Inc. No. 28-1 Production Facility	Beauregard	air	02/26/2001
12483	Temple-Inland Forest Products Corp. – Southwest Louisiana Lumber Operations	Beauregard	air	02/01/2001
1514	Westvaco Corp. - Chemical Division	Beauregard	water	03/21/2001
87183	Louisiana Minerals 3-1 Production Facility, Brammer Engineering, Inc.	Bienville	air	02/26/2001
87538	Phillips Petroleum Co. - AB Bordelon 30 No. 2	Bienville	air	01/16/2001
86500	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Baker Land Co. No. 3-Alt Production Facility	Bienville	air	03/26/2001
87541	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Colbert B 15 No.1	Bienville	air	01/05/2001
87211	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Con Can 31 No. 3	Bienville	air	03/18/2001
88074	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Continental Can M 35 No. 1	Bienville	air	03/08/2001
87544	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Hamner 1 No. 2	Bienville	air	01/05/2001
87536	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Hicks 12 No. 1	Bienville	air	01/16/2001
87540	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Highlands T&I 30 No. 2	Bienville	air	01/10/2001
39836	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Jacks No. 1 and Con Can B-1	Bienville	air	03/18/2001
87550	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Marsalis B11-2 Alt Facility	Bienville	air	02/01/2001
85135	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Mobil Oil No. 2	Bienville	air	03/18/2001
85561	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Ouזts A-6/6D Production Facility	Bienville	air	03/30/2001
87714	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Petro-Hunt 26 No.1	Bienville	air	03/02/2001
87716	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Placid Fee 16 No. 5D-Alt	Bienville	air	03/02/2001
87209	Phillips Petroleum Co. - R.P. Thomas No. 2	Bienville	air	03/18/2001
87535	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Sutton A 10 No. 6	Bienville	air	01/16/2001
86133	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Sutton C 5-1	Bienville	air	03/26/2001
86142	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Sutton D 5-1	Bienville	air	03/26/2001
87537	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Thrasher 36 No. 1	Bienville	air	01/16/2001
87232	Phillips Petroleum Co. - W.J. Smith 26 No. 3	Bienville	air	02/26/2001
87717	Phillips Petroleum Co. - Woodard BB 30 No. 2 Alt	Bienville	air	03/02/2001
88051	Phillips Petroleum Company - J. H. Cole 32 No. 1,	Bienville	air	03/26/2001
87301	Phillips Petroleum Company-Williamette B 17 No. 1	Bienville	air	01/04/2001
81698	Stewart No.1, Pierce 8 No. 2, Boyd Smith No. 1 Alt., Woodward Walker M No.1 Placid Oil Co. No.1 et.al.	Bienville	air	01/08/2001
19573	Town of Haughton	Bossier	water	01/08/2001
34052	Caddo Parish Sewerage District #7 - Wastewater Treatment Facility	Caddo	water	01/10/2001
1207	Libby Glass Inc. - Libby Glass Shreveport	Caddo	air	03/15/2001
1250	CITGO Petroleum Corp - Lake Charles Refinery	Calcasieu	air	03/13/2001
87565	Clayton Williams Energy, Inc./ Theriot No. 1 Production Facility	Calcasieu	air	03/26/2001
19807	DeQuincy Wastewater Treatment Facility	Calcasieu	water	02/01/2001
87604	EADS Aeroframe Services, LLC - Chennault Facility	Calcasieu	air	03/01/2001
87663	Equilon Pipeline Company LLC- Iowa Station	Calcasieu	air	01/04/2001
87773	Jordan Oil Co., Inc. - Prairie Land Co. - South Lake Charles Field	Calcasieu	air	02/08/2001
87734	Jordan Oil Co., Inc. - Verly Broussard No. 1	Calcasieu	air	02/08/2001
87950	Jordan Oil Co., Inc. - W J Gayle et al	Calcasieu	air	03/05/2001
87720	ReCon Precision Fabricators	Calcasieu	air	02/21/2001
51411	Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Co. - Deep Lake Field	Cameron	water	03/08/2001
84665	Clayton Williams Energy, Inc. - Sweet Lake Field	Cameron	water	03/02/2001
41713	Halliburton Co. - Cameron Bulk Cement Handling Plant	Cameron	air	01/31/2001
41713	Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. - Cameron Bulk Cement Handling Plant	Cameron	air	01/19/2001
87564	Henry Production Co. - Deep Lake Compressor Facility	Cameron	air	02/26/2001
11515	Texaco Exploration and Production, Inc. – Second Bayou Compressor Station	Cameron	air	01/12/2001
83917	UNOCAL Corp. - Jupiter Facility	Cameron	air	02/23/2001
85188	Modular Environmental Technologies, Inc.	Chalmette	water	02/13/2001
31911	Hanover Compressor Co. Portable Gas Compressor	Claiborne	air	02/15/2001
31904	Hanover Compressor Co. - Ford 649 GJ Serial No. 0416 Unit No. 72970	Claiborne	air	01/30/2001
87610	Hanover Compressor Co. – Ford LSG 875 GJ Serial No. FIMP 350 BC Unit No. 74750	Claiborne	air	01/22/2001
87089	Hanover Compressor Co. - Portable Compressor Unit 73708	Claiborne	air	03/26/2001
86728	Hanover Compressor Co. - Portable Compressor Unit No. 70003	Claiborne	air	02/04/2001
87612	Hanover Compressor Co.- Ford LSG 875 GJ Serial No. FIMP 351 BC Unit No. 74752	Claiborne	air	01/25/2001
4677	City of Mansfield - Mansfield Wastewater Treatment Facility	DeSoto	water	01/11/2001
87181	ElPaso Production Co. - Simonton No. 3 Common Point Production Facility	DeSoto	air	03/26/2001
88277	J-W Operating Company - Henderson 36 Central Facility	DeSoto	air	03/30/2001
31988	Vastar Resources, Inc. - Provost No. 3	DeSoto	air	01/19/2001
1396	Exide Corporation	EBR	water	03/02/2001
87212	Allen's Lot Cearing - Portable Air Curtain Destructor	EBR	air	02/06/2001
18932	Patrician Management - Ole London Towne Apartments	EBR	water	01/17/2001
19422	Town of Mamou - Mamou Wastewater Treatment Facility	Evangeline	water	01/05/2001
26391	Breaux Brothers Enterprises Inc. - Daspit Road Facility	Iberia	air	01/03/2001
25477	Continental Resources, Inc. - Jefferson Island Field Production Facility	Iberia	air	03/02/2001
83344	Halliburton Energy Services	Iberia	water	03/02/2001
27532	Oil Barges, Inc. - Port of Iberia Facility	Iberia	air	01/16/2001
18543	Schlumberger Technologies Corp. - Schlumberger Well Services	Iberia	water	02/01/2001
41526	ATOFINA Petrochemicals, Inc.	Iberville	air	02/02/2001
19332	City of Plaquemine - North Wastewater Treatment Facility	Iberville	water	02/01/2001
86585	Equilon Pipeline Company - Grand River Barge Loading Operations	Iberville	air	03/19/2001
84483	Hilcorp Energy Co. - Frog Lake Facility	Iberville	air	03/19/2001
1409	The Dow Chemical Co. -Dimethyl Ether (DME) Recovery Project at Chlorinated Methanes Plant (CMP)	Iberville	air	01/26/2001
1409	The Dow Chemical Co. - Vinyl II Plant	Iberville/WBR	air	01/26/2001
4857	City of Westwego - Westwego Wastewater Treatment Facility	Jefferson	water	01/11/2001
87668	Equilon Pipeline Company LLC	Jefferson	air	01/03/2001
87602	Koch Operating Services Co. - Shrewsbury	Jefferson	air	03/14/2001
86639	HS Resources Inc. - Donald Guidry No. 38-1	Jefferson Davis	air	03/18/2001

DEQ PERMIT ACTIVITY, continued

AI No.	Facility Name	Parish	Media	Date
87700	HS Resources, Inc. - Erma Moore 3-2 Production Facility	Jefferson Davis	air	03/19/2001
87775	HS Resources, Inc. - Hayes Lumber Co. No. 31-1 Production Facility	Jefferson Davis	air	03/02/2001
86638	HS Resources, Inc. - Helen Hunter Thomas et al No. 2 (Alt. Loc.) Production Facility	Jefferson Davis	air	03/18/2001
87673	Equilon Pipeline Company LLC- Lafayette Station	Lafayette	air	01/04/2001
30482	H & S Construction Co., Inc - H & S Concrete Batch Plant No. 1	Lafayette	air	03/26/2001
87821	H & S Construction Co., Inc - H & S Concrete Batch Plant No. 2	Lafayette	air	03/26/2001
24715	National Wetlands Research Center	Lafayette	water	03/02/2001
52350	Rene Mouton Inc. - Potpourri Village	Lafayette	water	01/05/2001
51823	Schlumberger LTD - Schlumberger Broussard	Lafayette	water	02/01/2001
	1 Vicman Development Site 101,			
	2 Construction and Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill	Lafayette	solid waste	03/30/2001
86529	Badger Oil Corporation	Lafourche	water	01/25/2001
27249	Gulf Tran, Inc. - Maintenance and Repair Shipyard	Lafourche	air	02/26/2001
45448	McRae Exploration & Production, Inc. - Coffee Bay Field	Lafourche	water	03/08/2001
86332	Stone Energy Corp - Dorida M. Thomas Injection Facility	Lafourche	air	03/01/2001
31319	Summit Oil & Gas, LLC - Bay Jaque Field	Lafourche	air	02/26/2001
1562	Calsilite-Ruston, Inc.	Lincoln	water	03/02/2001
4666	City of Ruston/Northside WWTF	Lincoln	water	03/21/2001
85092	KCS Medallion Resources, Inc. - L.D. Napper No. 1 Production Facility	Lincoln	air	03/27/2001
32423	Ocean Energy, Inc. - Giles No. 4-19 Production Facility	Lincoln	air	02/30/2001
3197	Williamette Industries Inc. - Surpine Division	Lincoln	air	03/30/2001
51898	Audubon Village Wastewater Treatment Facility	Livingston	water	03/02/2001
19375	City of Natchitoches, Department of Utilities - Municipal Power Plant	Natchitoches	water	01/19/2001
12967	Exco Resources, Inc. - Black Lake Gas Processing Plant	Natchitoches	air	03/08/2001
28079	Ecological Tanks, Inc.	Ouachita	air	02/01/2001
81698	TXI Portable R/M Plant No. 8	Ouachita	air	01/25/2001
86220	Barriere Construction Co., LLC - Portable Concrete Crusher (SN 01)	Plaquemines	air	02/15/2001
87643	Clayton Williams Energy, Inc./State Lease 16710 No. 1 Production Facility	Plaquemines	air	03/26/2001
84141	Electro-Coal Transfer Corp. - Midstreamer No. 1	Plaquemines	air	01/19/2001
84142	Electro-Coal Transfer Corp. - Midstreamer No. 2	Plaquemines	air	01/19/2001
10249	Electro-Coal Transfer Corp. - Synfuel Produciton, Bulk Storage and Transfer	Plaquemines	air	01/09/2001
32677	Forest Oil Corp. - Main Pass 75 Platform	Plaquemines	air	02/26/2001
14232	Jotun Paints, Inc. - Paint Manufacturing	Plaquemines	air	03/02/2001
86301	LLOG Exploration Co.	Plaquemines	water	01/31/2001
85947	William G. Helis Co. - West Black Bay Warehouse/Living Quarters	Plaquemines	air	03/02/2001
87814	Amoco Production Co. - Parlange No.6 Wellsite	Pointe Coupee	air	01/30/2001
3827	Louisiana Generating LLC - Big Cajun 1 Power Plant	Pointe Coupee	air	03/02/2001
44951	International Paper - Pineville Mill	Rapides	air	02/15/2001
86935	Swift Energy Co. - Swenco A-22 No.1 Production Facility	Rapides	air	02/01/2001
87043	Swift Energy Company - Swenco A-22 No.1 Production Facility	Rapides	air	01/31/2001
1647	Boise Cascade Corporation - Florian Plywood Plant	Sabine	air	01/03/2001
1650	Many Wastewater Treatment Facility	Sabine	water	03/21/2001
1376	Chalmette Refining, LLC/Mobil Oil Corp.	St. Bernard	air	03/26/2001
2709	Crompton Corp. - Taft Plant	St. Charles	air	03/14/2001
1096	Monsanto Co. - Luling Plant	St. Charles	air	01/05/2001
1096	Monsanto Co. - Luling Plant - BYA and ACL Units	St. Charles	air	01/23/2001
3462	Shell Chemical LP - St. Rose Refinery	St. Charles	water	02/26/2001
2083	Union Carbide Corp. - Unit 5	St. Charles	air	01/23/2001
2175	Town of Lutcher - Lutcher Wastewater Treatment Facility	St. James	water	01/10/2001
10981	LaRoche Industries Inc. - Gramercy Plant	St. James & St. John	water	02/23/2001
25968	Dupont Dow Elastomers L.L.C. - Research and Development Unit - Pontchartrain Site	St. John	air	01/05/2001
52335	Reserve Wastewater Treatment Facility	St. John	water	03/21/2001
3217	City of Opelousas - Cypress Street Wastewater Plant	St. Landry	water	02/01/2001
86179	HS Resources, Inc. - S.D. Cochran Estate No. 1 Production Facility	St. Landry	air	02/28/2001
52278	Total Environmental Solutions, Inc. - Med South Medical Complex –			
	Med South Wastewater Treatment Facility	St. Landry	water	03/02/2001
86530	Badger Oil Corporation	St. Martin	water	02/01/2001
18771	The Meridian Resource and Exploration Co. –			
	West Lake Verret Field Production Facility	St. Martin	air	02/08/2001
16796	The Termo Co. - Section 28 Dome Field Facility	St. Martin	air	02/26/2001
19217	St. Martin Parish Water and Sewer Dist. 1	St. Martin	water	01/08/2001
18765	CXY Energy Inc. - Eugene Island 18 Field	St. Mary	air	01/22/2001
90277	Equilon Pipeline Company LLC-Julien Pump Station	St. Mary	air	01/04/2001
32909	Garden City- Central Dehydration Facility, Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Co.	St. Mary	air	03/19/2001
86736	HS Resources - Hoffpauir No. 1 Production Facility	St. Mary	air	02/26/2001
86736	HS Resources Inc.-Bateman Lake Field	St. Mary	water	02/15/2001
87254	Legacy Resources Co.,LP - Legacy Bayou Sale Field Compressor No. 6	St. Mary	air	01/26/2001
14272	Sub-Surface Tools, Inc.	St. Mary	water	02/01/2001
19941	Beau Chene Homeowners Association - Beau Chene WTF	St. Tammany	water	02/01/2001
19618		St. Tammany	water	03/02/2001
19208		St. Tammany	water	01/05/2001
40040	Utilities, Inc. of LA - Greenbriar Pond			
	Tangipahoa Parish SD#1 –			
	Southeast Hammond Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility	Tangipahoa	water	01/05/2001
40040	Tangipahoa Parish SD#1 –			
	Southeast Hammond Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility	Tangipahoa	water	01/05/2001
2301	Waterbury Companies, Inc.	Tangipahoa	air	01/31/2001
87715	EXCO Resources, Inc. - Bourg Field Production Facility	Terrebonne	air	02/08/2001
18539	Hilliard Petroleum, Inc.	Terrebonne	water	02/01/2001
37123	L & L Oil and Gas Services, LLC	Terrebonne	water	02/02/2001
50326	Mandalay Oil & Gas, LLC - Sunrise Field	Terrebonne	air	02/01/2001
30405	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government - Houma Generating Station	Terrebonne	water	01/12/2001
19565	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government - South Treatment Plant	Terrebonne	water	01/03/2001
87911	The Meridian Resource and Exploration Co. - Turtle Bayou Field Production Facility	Terrebonne	air	02/04/2001
81556	Union Pacific Resources Co. - CL & F No.1 Production Facility	Terrebonne	air	01/09/2001
8572	Unocal Corp.-Dulac Operations	Terrebonne	water	03/02/2001
41489	Town of Farmerville - Farmerville Wastewater Treatment Plant	Union	water	01/05/2001
84008	St. Mary Operating Co. - North Parc Perdue Facility	Vermillion	air	03/30/2001
87953	Tepco Resources, Inc. - Leger No. 1 Well	Vermillion	air	02/08/2001
85265	UNOCAL Corp. - Live Oak Field	Vermillion	air	03/26/2001
87557	Vernon Parish Animal Shelter - Animal Crematory	Vernon	air	02/08/2001
2366	Placid Refining Company - Port Allen Refinery	WBR	water	02/26/2001
43913	West Baton Rouge Natural Gas and Water Systems - Lukeville Lane WTF	WBR	water	02/01/2001
12096	Westway Terminal Company, Inc. - Port Allen Terminal	WBR	water	01/12/2001
9503	Community Coffee Co., LLC - Port Allen Plantq	WBR	air	02/26/2001
87258	Kelley Oil Corp. - Seamster Heirs #1	Webster	air	03/02/2001
86692	Kerr-McGee Oil and Gas Onshore LLC - Pardee No. 3 Tank Battery	Webster	air	01/03/2001
33470	Marathon Oil Co. - Dorman DS 35hp Compressor Engine	Webster	air	03/05/2001
2725	Marathon Oil Co. - Mc Cook Junction Compressor Station	Webster	air	02/26/2001
84149	Phillips Petroleum Company - Davis S No. 12 Lease	Webster	air	03/19/2001
41289	Village of Doyline - Doyline Sanitary Sewer System	Webster	water	02/23/2001

DEQ Recycles... Locker Contents



DEQ's Recycling Section facilitates a Locker Cleanout Program for high schools and middle schools throughout the state. The program is designed to teach schools how to recycle and become more efficient.

John Rogers, a recycling coordinator, says, "We show them (schools) that they have a lot of material that they can effectively recycle."

The DEQ Recycling Section begins the process by contacting principals of schools across the state about the program. If the schools wish to participate, the recycling section will send materials and brochures that list the recyclable products that are collected on the designated day at the end of the year. Teachers can then organize the locker cleanout.

Recycling Section staff attend the locker cleanout event to help collect the materials. Most of what they collect is paper for recycling, but they also take rulers, compasses, shoes, clothing and other reusable items that they donate to other schools.

John said, "The idea is to get the schools to recycle in the hopes that they will continue the process every year."



Students at Baton Rouge Magnet High School separate materials from their lockers into garbage, paper recycling, and cardboard recycling bins during a scheduled locker clean-out day.

**If you have questions and wish to contact the DEQ Recycling Section about this program, please call:
Recycling Hotline: 1-800-305-6621**



DEQ Recycles... Computers

The DEQ statewide computer recycling program helps to extend the lives of older, but still viable technology. The Recycling Section provides a link between companies wanting to donate old computers and schools that can put them to good use.

Many schools need computers for their students, but don't have the money to pay for them. That's where the Louisiana Corporate Recycling Council comes in. The Council is an organization formed by business leaders who collaborate on recycling issues. John Rogers, a DEQ Recycling Coordinator, says, "Banks and financial institutions are usually on the cutting edge of technology, which means they have a high rate of turnover on computers." Instead of throwing this useful technology away, they can donate computers to facilities such as schools. The other benefit is that the old computers will not take up space in landfills.

The Corporate Recycling Council, a 501(c)(3) corporation receives the donated computers. The computers are refurbished into functional tools for students through a partnership with selected high schools, vocational-technical colleges and inmate training programs. Rogers says, "We act as a resource in the process. We make sure those who need computers get them by putting them in touch with the Council."

**If you wish to donate computers or want to find them for educational purposes, please call:
Recycling Hotline: 1-800-305-6621**

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